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FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER

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THE SITUATION IN EGYPT.

ENGLISH TOREADOR: }
FRENCH TOREADOR: } "After you, sir!"

FRANK LESLIE'S
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER,
85, 86 & 87 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, JUNE 24, 1882.

A NEW SERIAL.

WE shall commence in July next the publication of a new serial story by WILKIE COLLINS, entitled, "HEART AND SCIENCE; a Story of the Present Time," and secured at large expense expressly for the columns of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER. This last production of one of the foremost of English authors, whose popularity in this country is scarcely less pronounced than in his own, is characterized by all the startling realism, vivid character-painting, interesting dramatic situations and wondrous descriptions which have given his previous works their peculiar fascination. That it will add to his reputation with the reading public, we have no doubt whatever.

SINS OF OMISSION.

IF any of our readers will take the trouble to subject the last annual Report of Mr. Secretary Folger to that second perusal which it well deserves and which it will richly repay, he will find himself supplied with a metewand by which to measure some of the grave omissions which must be laid at the door of the present Congress, and charged to the account of the dominant party in that body. At the organization of the Senate, Mr. David Davis, its President, gave as a good reason for retaining a majority of Republicans on all its regular committees, that in this way the control of the public business would be reposed in the hands of the same party which was dominant in the House of Representatives and which was installed in the Presidential chair. The responsibility of the Republican Party for the proper conduct of our public affairs would thus be unbroken in all branches of the Government.

And among the things important to be done for the due administration of the Government in matters most immediately affecting the public welfare, the Secretary of the Treasury has specified several to which it might have been supposed that the Republican Party would gladly put its hand, in order to justify the grounds on which it made appeal to the people in the last Presidential election. In that election it was urged to the disadvantage of the Democrats, and, as it seemed to us, with convincing force, that, by "coquetting" with the Greenbackers, they had justly forfeited the confidence of the business public in so much of national policy as looks to the preservation of the currency on a solid basis.

Now, among the things that should be done in order to place the currency on a sound basis, the Secretary recommended that the Act requiring the issue of silver certificates should be repealed, and that provision should be made for the early retirement of the certificates already in circulation. No notice has been taken of his recommendation by Congress. He further complained that the issue of gold certificates had been suspended on a mere Departmental ruling of the Secretary of the Treasury—a ruling made immediately before the date of specie resumption for an obvious reason. But as, in view of any possible demand for the redemption in coin of legal tender notes, these certificates might prove very embarrassing, the Secretary suggests that the further issue of them should be disallowed by law. Nothing has been done under this head. He also called the attention of Congress to the anomaly of continuing the legal tender notes in circulation after the reason held to justify their "constitutionality" had ceased to exist. No notice has been taken of this pregnant suggestion, so far as any Act of Congress is concerned. As by the Act of February 28th, 1878, passed in the height of "the silver craze," the Department is required to coin into standard silver dollars at least \$2,000,000 a month in bullion value of that metal, and as experience has proved that the coinage, if indefinitely continued, must ultimately swamp our currency in an exclusive silver medium, the Secretary recommends that the provision calling for the coinage of a fixed amount each month should be repealed, and that the Secretary should be authorized to coin only so much as would be necessary to supply the public demand. Nothing more reasonable could be conceived, but the reason of Congress has not yet risen to the height of the Secretary's argument.

The rapid reduction of the public debt, and the redundant surplus in the Federal Treasury, were cited by the Secretary as furnishing good grounds for "a reduction in the taxation now put upon the people." And, descending into the particulars of such a relief, the Secretary most judiciously suggested that some reduction might be safely made at once in both the internal revenue and in the impost rates of taxation. The only notice taken of this recommendation must be found in the appointment of a commission to revise the tariff, and when

the personnel of that commission, as named by the President, is taken into consideration, it is difficult to see what has been gained for the early relief of the public.

It will be admitted that the dominant party in Congress has failed to meet the full measure of its responsibility under these heads, as that responsibility has been defined by the present enlightened Secretary of the Treasury. It was a saying of Edmund Burke's that "the revenues of the State are the State." It is true that by this phrase he meant something more than the moneys disbursed by the Treasury—he meant all the productive, revenue-yielding forces of a country. But the capacity of a country to produce revenues for its citizens and for its treasury is largely dependent on the stability of its currency and on the incidence of its taxation. Where the currency is insecure, or the taxation is injudiciously imposed, and still more where it is unjustly imposed, the revenues of the State must suffer a corresponding loss—a loss which bears most heavily on the people precisely in proportion as there is a redundant surplus in the coffers of the Treasury. Because this redundant surplus represents so much unnecessary depletion of the body politic. Nor is this the end of the evil. For a pléthoric Treasury, as Secretary Folger reminds us, is the nursing mother of Congressional extravagance; and if the inaction of Congress has accumulated a long list of sins of omission on its head, it is safe to say that the account has not been canceled by so much of its action as may be found in the favor with which River and Harbor Bills are received by its committees and reported for passage.

THE GREAT STRIKE.

THE great strike of the iron-workers of the West still continues, and as yet there are no indications of a speedy adjustment of the trouble. In Cincinnati, some of the mills have resumed operations under a stipulation that the men shall receive the wages which may be finally adopted at Pittsburg, but there are still several thousand strikers in that district who are standing idle. In all it is estimated that some 45,000 men, workers in steel and iron, are now unemployed. The combined loss to the workingmen and the employers already resulting from the strike is placed at nearly two millions of dollars. Up to this time the strikers have not felt the pinch of necessity, and they will be tolerably well provided for during a month or more, the treasury of their association having some \$225,000 which may be drawn upon for assistance after the third week. During a strike each puddler at work pays \$5 a week into the Association Fund, and the other classes of workmen pay in proportion to the amount they receive. The weekly receipts from this source are now about \$35,000. But the fund on hand must presently be exhausted, the weekly receipts will prove insufficient to supply the wants of those needing assistance, and then widespread suffering will be inevitable. Meanwhile, the workingmen, except in Cleveland, where there have been some demonstrations of violence, are displaying great moderation and decorum, and there is no reason to anticipate any serious collisions, so long, at least, as the unemployed are able to supply the wants of those dependent upon them. It is to be hoped that before the period of actual suffering is reached, both sides to the controversy will see the wisdom of putting an end to this costly lookout by a readjustment, on a just and honorable basis, of the business relations now unfortunately suspended.

DISCREDITABLE DIPLOMACY.

THE investigation of the Chili-Peruvian business has been resumed by the House Foreign Affairs Committee with the further examination of ex-Secretary Blaine and the testimony of Mr. Trescott, the special envoy who was sent to South America last year, while further light has been cast on the subject by the publication of the correspondence which passed between him and the heads of the State Department. Mr. Blaine's evidence was confined to a clearing-up of his relations with the representatives of the Credit Industriel and a correction of sundry misstatements made by its counsel. Mr. Trescott's testimony and correspondence are more important, because the objects and results of his mission had never been as fully understood as was desirable for an intelligent judgment in the case.

It may be doubted whether our diplomatic records contain a more discreditable page than the one which tells the story of this mission. Mr. Trescott was dispatched on a most delicate and responsible errand, being instructed to demand of Chili an apology or explanation of President Calderon's arrest, and in case it was refused, to inform her that diplomatic intercourse must be suspended forthwith. A Government could scarcely send an agent to a foreign country with more definite or apparently well-settled instructions for his

guidance. Certainly never did such positive orders lead to a more lame and impotent conclusion. Mr. Trescott had not long left the country when Mr. Frelinghuysen succeeded Mr. Blaine as Secretary of State, and the envoy was not fairly started in the discharge of his duty in Chili before he learned, in the most surprising way, that his original instructions had been countermanded, and that the Chilean authorities had been apprised of the change before he knew it himself. Visiting the Chilean Secretary of Foreign Affairs, in pursuance of his mission, that official coolly requested him to waste no more time in that particular direction, inasmuch as the Washington authorities had revoked his original instructions and ordered him to remain entirely neutral! It will be remembered that the new instructions were published in this country as soon as the change of base was made, but with inexcusable carelessness the envoy was left to learn the news by the mails, while the enterprising Chileans hurried the important intelligence through by cable, via Paris and Brazil. It would scarcely be possible to imagine a more ridiculous position than that in which Mr. Trescott was thus placed, and it is not strange that he asked to be recalled from the scene of his humiliation.

Mr. Blaine's policy may have been ill-advised, but it was surely possible to reverse it in a dignified manner, and just as certainly unnecessary to make the American envoy a laughing-stock. But this whole South American business has been badly muddled from first to last. A year ago there was a fine opportunity to make the influence of our Government felt for good in that whole region, and to extend our relations with countries which should be closely allied to us. To-day our influence with the contending nations is gone, and our prestige throughout South America has suffered a blow from which it will not soon recover.

SOME ECONOMIC TOPICS.

FEARS have recently been expressed in some quarters that we are on the eve of another disastrous panic, but while to the superficial and careless observer there might seem to be some grounds for such an apprehension, the actual facts as to the present state of financial and commercial affairs give it no color of probability.

Among the reasons given for the disquietude among a certain class of alarmists is the excessive building of railroads, and this is indubitably one of the most plausible arguments that the pessimists have to advance. The amount of railroad-building last year was considered abnormally great, but even that record promises to be exceeded during the present year; for the first five months of 1881 only 1,500 miles were built, while for the corresponding period this year 3,500 miles have been constructed, this being in excess of anything ever before known in the history of railroads. It has been pointed out that undue activity in railroad-building was largely responsible for the panic of 1873. But, on the other hand, it is equally true that the immense and ever-increasing immigration will be likely in time to utilize our great railroad system in every corner of the country; that the growth of agriculture, not only in the newer States and Territories, but in the older settled parts of the country, is not likely to lay far behind the railroad development; that railroads can now be built at less cost than ten years ago, because of the greater cheapness of iron, steel and other necessary materials; and, finally, that the capital involved is supplied not by foreign creditors, as was the case previous to 1873, but by home capitalists alone. In some of the railroads in the Southwest considerable capital is locked up, and must unquestionably lie idle for a number of years before yielding any revenue, but ample returns, it seems certain, must come in time, and meanwhile the money market, so far from being unfavorably affected, is in an exceptionally easy state.

Much has been said about the Stock Market of late, and the possibility of a marked decline in shares paying no dividends at present, nor likely to for some years to come, has been cited as another portent of evil by the financial augurs. But the general public have little interest in Wall Street, and only a knot of inveterate gamblers would be much injured by all that the prophets of evil foretell. But even the misguided persons who chase their favorite phantoms in Wall Street and see in that direction a short-cut to wealth, are clearly entitled to better treatment than they habitually receive from the leading speculators for whom the dice are always loaded, and who fleece their victims at every opportunity, apparently without the smallest scruple. It is complained that the returns of earnings that are made by railroads are calculated to deceive the public by ingenious evasions or by omissions of necessary details, when downright falsehoods are not resorted to. A stock-broker was recently expelled from the Exchange for alleged irregularities in his methods of doing business; but if we may trust the almost

universal testimony of those conversant with the inside history of the financial world, which, so to speak, has its capital in Wall Street, there are other and more powerful persons who merit the severest condemnation. In one of his powerful sketches of human life, Hawthorne imagines a readjustment of the various classes of society according to their moral similarity. "A forger from the State Prison," he says, "seizes the arm of a distinguished financier. How indignantly does the latter plead his fair reputation on 'Change and insist that his operations by their magnificence of scope were removed into quite another sphere of morality than those of his pitiful companion. But let him cut the connection, if he can." Any one who knows anything of financial history, and of the methods of many of the present rulers in the realm of finance, knows that the "wand of magic power" has here summoned up a picture true in every essential particular.

But another topic which also excites comment is the continued dullness of legitimate trade. The bank clearings show a steady decrease not only in New York, but in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans. Strikes are everywhere prevalent; the cost of living shows no abatement; speculations in food are, on the contrary, slowly but surely driving prices upward. This for the most part is an unfavorable state of affairs, beyond question, but it does not necessarily mean a panic. On the other hand, however, we have an easy money market, and if trade is dull, it is certainly an evidence that our merchants are acting with commendable prudence, and not stocking up with merchandise for which they have no market. Finally, the prospects for a large yield of cereals and other products are in the main very favorable, and it is hoped that with bountiful harvests the more unfavorable features of the present situation may in a few months take on a more cheerful aspect.

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

THE business of levying political assessments on persons in the public service has been vigorously renewed by the Republican Congressional Committee. Circulars were recently sent out demanding contributions from officials and employees of every grade, and some cases of peculiar hardship have already been developed. Among those who have been assessed are the workingmen in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the committee ignoring utterly the law which prohibits such assessments upon employees in navy-yards. In one case, twenty-one dollars is reported to have been levied on a calker. Representative S. S. Cox very properly, in the House, condemned this proceeding as "worse than blackmail," and Mr. Kasson frankly said that he disapproved of the circular of the committee so far as it applied to subordinates who were barely earning a living, adding that a law ought to be carefully prepared which would, if necessary, impeach every officer who should in any way punish a subordinate for declining to contribute. At the same time he would not impair the personal right of a man to give his money for political purpose, provided he did so freely. There can be no sort of objection to this last proposition in itself, but the difficulty is, that, so long as the system of assessment is tolerated as to any officials, all will be exposed to its exactions, and thousands will reluctantly contribute, even when supposed to be acting freely, rather than run the risk of losing the positions which afford them a living. Since General Curtis has been indicted for violating the law in levying assessments for political purposes on public employees, there ought to be no difficulty in procuring the indictment also of the members of the committee who have committed the same offense, and the Civil Reform Association of Brooklyn could not do a better thing than take proceedings to that end on the basis of the facts in the case of the navy-yard workmen.

THE PERILS OF OVERWORK.

OF prominent Americans whose deaths we have recorded during the last ten or fifteen years, a surprisingly large proportion have been business men in the very prime of life and at the summit of their activity. They have also generally been men whose occupations involved a high degree of anxiety. It is not work that kills men, but worry. So the death-roll of men in middle life is not generally made up of farmers, sailors, artisans, or even moderate manufacturers; but of bankers, brokers, merchants, railroad presidents and great financial managers.

Journalism, confessedly one of the most exacting of occupations, is much less wearing than the life of a mere financier and schemer in stocks and bonds. Some of the most famous journalists of the past fifty years—Thurlow Weed, James Watson Webb, Hugh Hastings, Wilber F. Story and Joseph Medill, have lived to be old, while

others, like Carl Schurz, Charles A. Dana and Murat Halsted are getting on in years and are as strong and effective as ever. Of those who died prematurely, several, like Horace Greeley and Henry J. Raymond, died of excitement and worries outside of their regular work, and would probably be alive now if they had not yielded to such diversions.

It is generally conceded that the life of a doctor is a busy one, involving much loss of sleep and irregular hours, but even this career is not particularly fatal. In the tables of longevity it is shown that physicians hold their own well; many of them live to be old and die in extreme age. The story of Dr. Parr, who was married at one hundred and twenty, and died a long while after that, is illustrative of the tenacity with which the students of the problems of health cling to the privileges of existence. The longevity of clergymen is proverbial. Statistics show that the life of the average minister must be a life of ease and tolerable comfort. In other words, it is not the brain-workers who devote their minds to the service of the public that die early, but often those who overwork their brains in the service of themselves. The strong men who die in their prime are those who haste to get rich by financial scheming—either bank presidents and great merchants who have tremendous burdens to bear, or else those intriguers under the law who are known as "speculators."

Scarcely one of the dominant railroad managers now deceased lived to be old; most of them died before they were fifty; and those who are most admired and feared to-day in Wall Street as manipulators of stocks do not average more than middle life. There is an incomprehensible fascination about this irregular struggle for wealth which induces men to cling to it in spite of the dangers which encompass it. The sudden break-down of one strong man does not seem to intimidate another. If an operator is worth a hundred thousand, he wants to make a million; if he is worth a million, he finds himself in sharp competition with a hundred other millionaires whom he struggles to outstrip in the race. So the foolish rivalry goes on—a wicked gambling of life against life and health against wealth.

There are five hundred men in New York city to-day bearing enormous burdens, who ought to retire from active business this year, and who will surely die prematurely if they do not, leaving families unprotected and wealth unenjoyed. It is a terrible fatuity. Why do they not withdraw themselves now, lose something, if necessary, in the transaction, safely invest whatever there is left, and go to Europe, or retire into our own beautiful mountains for the summer, build a home in the suburbs of any of our fine cities, and enjoy serenely the remainder of life? Our fathers and grandfathers knew little of the softening of the brain or paralysis of the spinal chord. These are miseries recently induced by the pressure and strain of enormous responsibility. Where is the wisdom of any man's staying later in the fatal whirl of business when the risk is so absolute and so imminent? Why tarry to make another hundred thousand? Better is a plain ten thousand with wife and children in an humble home, than ten millions and a sumptuous residence in the cemetery.

ECHOES FROM ABROAD.

THE situation in Egypt has grown more serious every day during the past week. The riot which occurred in Alexandria on the 11th inst. produced a state of panic which has prevailed ever since, resulting in the wholesale flight of foreigners and the prostration of all the ordinary safeguards of life and property. Although there has been no outbreak at Cairo, that city is also in a state of anarchy, and foreign residents have either fled, or, where that was impossible, have fortified themselves in their houses. Meanwhile peace has only been maintained by a temporary arrangement which Dervish Pasha, the Sultan's Commissioner, was forced to make with the rebellious Arabi Pasha, by which they jointly assumed responsibility for the preservation of order. Arabi and the military party, however, are more determined than ever to throw off the yoke of the present Khedive, and there has been serious talk among them of seizing him and locking him up in the citadel. All this time Turkey and the great powers of Europe have been hesitating over the policy which they should pursue. England has been singularly slow and cautious, and has shown none of the vigor which she is expected to display when English subjects are killed and maltreated in a foreign land. The French authorities have been equally remiss, while the other Powers have naturally waited for England and France to take the initiative. At the same time the Sultan has been postponing action in the hope of securing a withdrawal of the proposition for a conference, so that it has been a waiting policy all around. At last accounts it looked as though the Powers would insist upon holding the conference, whether Turkey participates or not.

The British House of Commons has spent another week over the Repression Bill without making much progress, and the Ministry show growing restlessness at the opposition and dilatory tactics of the Irish members.

Meanwhile the situation in Ireland goes from bad to worse, and evictions are proceeding at the appalling rate of 1,000 a week. The erection of shelter for persons thus cast adrift has been prohibited, but Miss Parnell has published a card urging that the work of putting up such buildings be continued. There are still 216 suspects in custody, of whom 125 are suspected of personal association with crime.

The retirement of General Ignatieff from the Russian Ministry of the Interior, and the appointment of Count Tolstoi to the position, are events of more than ordinary importance. Ignatieff's downfall shows that the influences which compelled the withdrawal of Melikoff still dominate the Russian Court. The German party and the Jews whom Ignatieff antagonized are, of course, delighted, but the political situation is not likely to be at all improved so long as these influences continue to be supreme. Count Tolstoi, the new Minister, is the incarnation of the spirit of despotism; he is a foe to national representation in any form; as Minister of Public Education he alienated by his oppressive policy the intellectual classes of society, and he is to-day undoubtedly the most universally unpopular man in all Russia. Under his administration reforms will be altogether impossible.

The French Minister of Justice, M. Humbert, last week tendered his resignation because of the action of the Chamber of Deputies in adopting the principle of an elective judiciary, but President Grévy refused to accept it. The Bill under consideration abolishes some three hundred minor courts and transfers their functions to other courts of a higher grade, the judges of which will be drawn from the better class of advocates and have a more adequate salary than is now allowed.

The German Reichstag has rejected the last scheme of Prince Bismarck, the Tobacco Monopoly Bill, by the decisive vote of 276 to 43. The defeated measure proposed to lodge in the State the entire control of the purchase and manufacture of raw tobacco, and of the wholesale sale of the manufactured tobacco throughout Germany, and provided further the Chancellor should determine annually the amount of tobacco to be planted, the method of cultivation and delivery, etc. It also provided that the Government should regulate the qualities and prices of tobacco, snuff and cigars. It is not surprising that a measure so monstrously despotic should have provoked the opposition of the best men of all parties. They saw in it, aside from its inherent injustice, a scheme to create a vast body of small office holders, with 80,000 subordinate workmen, pledged to support the Government at every election; and, spite of Bismarck's threats and entreaties, they struck it down with an emphasis which even he cannot misunderstand. Subsequently, as if to clinch the matter, the Reichstag adopted, by a vote of 155 to 150, a resolution declaring that any further measure burdening and harassing the tobacco trade would be inadmissible.

A WORKINGMAN at Frostburg, Md., writes us that the miners' lockout in the Cumberland region was not based on a demand for higher wages, but resulted from a proposition of the companies to reduce their pay to the extent of fifteen cents a ton, while adding two hours to the day's labor. The men refused these conditions, feeling that to comply with them would place them wholly at the mercy of the employers. This is the statement of our correspondent, who adds: "There is no need of police to guard the new laborers, for we know that if we cannot win by lawful means we cannot win at all. The introduction of a police force is only a scheme of the companies to poison the minds of the public against us."

THERE has long been such a dreary uniformity of bad news from the Indian country that a piece of favorable information is as welcome as it is rare. Such a surprise is furnished by General Forsythe, the famous Indian fighter of our army, who recently visited Chicago after his successful campaign against the Apaches in Southern Arizona. Although it is only a few weeks since Senator Teller, of Colorado, became Secretary of the Interior, and a still shorter time since he issued his order disarming the Indians, General Forsythe reports that its good results are already visible, and he believes that it will do much towards preventing outbreaks in future. The new Secretary does not make much noise, but he appears to have made a good beginning in the most difficult of the multifarious duties which devolve upon the head of the Interior Department.

THERE is something startling in the idea that thousands of people should be actually suffering for food in one of the oldest States of the Union; yet the detailed reports which have recently come from Patrick County, Va., leave no room for doubt that such is the fact. The afflicted region is situated in a remote and almost inaccessible corner of the Old Dominion, among the mountains of the Blue Ridge, and the trouble arises from the failure of last year's crop in consequence of a severe drought. The people managed to get through the winter, although there was much suffering and even some deaths from lack of food, but the supplies have now been exhausted, and nearly every family is in want of bread. The revelation appears to have been almost as much of a surprise to Virginians as it will be to other people, but they are doing their best to relieve the distress, though outside help will be very welcome.

THE re-election of Hon. Henry B. Anthony as United States Senator from Rhode Island for the fifth time is an event upon which both the State and the country may well be felicitated. For twenty-four years Mr. Anthony has been a conspicuous figure in the body to which he

is returned by a substantially unanimous vote of the Legislature of his State. Able, conscientious, positive in conviction and in character, and making the promotion of the public interests the dominant consideration in all his official acts, he has largely and beneficently impressed himself upon the legislation and policy of the most critical period of our history; and were his public record to close with the expiration of his fourth term of service, his career would take rank among the exceptionally successful and honorable careers in American politics. That he may be spared to complete his fifth term of service with vigor unimpaired will be the hearty aspiration of all who know his worth and appreciate the value of faithful public service.

If we may judge from two recent occurrences in the States of New York and Pennsylvania, the highest duty which a Congressman can discharge in these days is securing the passage of a Bill appropriating a large sum out of the national Treasury for the erection of a public building in the chief city of his district. Representative Van Voorhies, of Rochester, N. Y., has never especially distinguished himself as a statesman, but upon his return to his home for a brief visit not long ago he was received like a conquering hero, with the boom of cannon, the music of bands, the escort of a procession and speeches of adulation from leading representatives of both parties. The service which was thus rewarded was his successful championship of a Bill appropriating \$300,000 for a public building which Rochester has long needed. A few days later Congressman Scranton, of Scranton, Pa., visited his home, and was met with a similar welcome for a similar service. With such examples before him, every member whose soul is capable of lofty aspirations may be expected to redouble his efforts for the depletion of the surplus in the Treasury—that being just now the one royal road to fame.

THE gain of a Republican Senator in Oregon assures a majority for that party in the United States Senate until after the 4th of March, 1885, when the new Administration will be inaugurated. The terms of twenty-six Senators will expire in March, 1883. Of these, eleven are Republicans, fourteen are Democrats, and one (Davis, of Illinois) is Independent. The Senate stands at present thirty-seven Republicans, thirty-seven Democrats, one Independent and one Readjuster, Mahone. Several changes for the new Senate have already been made. A second Readjuster has been chosen to replace a Democrat from Virginia, and a Democrat has been chosen to replace Kellogg, Republican, from Louisiana. This is likely to be the only loss the Republicans will sustain. With the changes made to date, and counting the gain of a Republican from Oregon and one from Illinois, to succeed Judge Davis, the new Senate will stand thirty-eight Republicans, thirty-six Democrats, and two Readjusters. There is a possibility also of a gain to that party in New Jersey. Whatever the Readjusters may do, it is safe to predict that they will not vote with the Democrats, and Republican ascendancy may, therefore, be regarded as quite certainly assured after next year.

ANYTHING more disgraceful than the action of the United States Senate in the matter of the Japanese indemnity fund it would be difficult to imagine. Eighteen years ago this Government received from Japan the sum of \$785,000 as its share of a sum of money extorted from that country as indemnity for certain alleged outrages on the treaty powers. The money was invested in bonds, which have earned an interest \$1,200,000; meanwhile Japan has been paying ten per cent. to the bankers of London, from whom she borrowed the money to pay this Government. The proposition to return this Japanese indemnity has been repeatedly brought to the notice of Congress; it has been several times favorably reported, and successive sessions have passed one or the other House. This year the House passed a Bill providing for the repayment to Japan of the principal sum and of the interest it had earned. The Senate struck off the interest, and voted to pay only the original amount, thus putting the country in the position of profiting pecuniarily by its own injustice in so long withholding the principal from its rightful owners. The Senators who have been prominent in bringing about this result have a very false estimate of the popular sense of justice if they imagine their course will not provoke general condemnation.

THE Republican State Convention in Maine last week was remarkably large, harmonious and enthusiastic. There had been a close and animated contest over the nomination for Governor, which was carried off by Colonel Frederick Robie, of Gorham, but the friends of other candidates readily acquiesced in the result. A single ballot sufficed to decide the candidates for Congress, who will be elected on the general ticket this year, Representatives Reed and Dingley being renominated without opposition, and Charles A. Boutelle and Seth D. Milliken, prominent local leaders, securing the other two nominations. One notable feature of the platform is the strong opposition expressed to the abolition or reduction of the internal revenue tax on liquors, and another the plank expressing confidence in President Arthur's administration and approval of "the moderate and patriotic course" which he has pursued. This was emphasized by a speech of Senator Hale's, in which he declared his belief that the President is honestly trying to harmonize the party, and there was no outcropping of any hostile spirit towards the Administration. Indeed, even the Fusionists confess that the convention was characterized by a spirit of unity which augurs ill for the opposition, distracted as it is by jealousies between the Democratic and Greenback elements.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Domestic.

M. ROUSTAN, the new French Minister to the United States, arrived at this port last week.

THE House has passed a Bill granting a pension of \$600 per year to Mrs. Betty Taylor Dandridge, daughter of President Taylor.

THE steamship *Pera*, from Quebec for London, struck an iceberg off Cape Race, Newfoundland, and foundered, eleven of the crew being lost.

PAUL TULANE, of Princeton, N. J., has given property valued at \$2,000,000 to New Orleans for the education of white young men of the city.

It is authoritatively announced that the Chinese Government will return fifty students to American colleges, having discovered that their removal was a mistake.

GOVERNOR CORNELL has signed the Bill passed by the New York Legislature creating a board of three Railroad Commissioners, to be appointed by the Governor elected next Fall.

THE announcement is made by the president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, that another Atlantic cable will be laid to Europe to connect with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad telegraph system.

THE North Carolina Republicans, in their State Convention last week, endorsed the nominations made by the Liberal Party the previous week, and took strong ground against all measures of liquor prohibition.

THE Senate has killed the so-called Whisky Bill, which provided for extending the time during which spirits may be in bond without paying tax, and about whose passage through the House charges of corruption were made.

THE President has appointed the following Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railway Company: Robert H. Baker, of Wisconsin; George G. Haven, of New York; George E. Spencer, of Alabama; Watson Parrish, of Nebraska, and Isaac H. Bromley, of Connecticut.

MAJOR M. J. WALDRON, formerly superintendent of the Southwestern division of the railway mail service, and who was indicted at Memphis, Tenn., in June, 1881, for bribery in connection with the St. Louis case, was tried in the United States District Court last week and acquitted of the charge.

CAPTAIN F. BACHMANN, of Staten Island, who owns the house where Garibaldi lived when he was in this country, has presented it to the Italians of New York, with a proviso that Señor Antonio Meucci, the former partner of Garibaldi in his candle-making business, and his wife, shall occupy it as long as they live.

GOVERNOR CORNELL has refused to sign the Bill passed by the New York Legislature appropriating \$200,000 for the expenses of Castle Garden, and the Emigration Commissioners, being without funds, have closed the place to all but two steamship lines which have agreed to pay the tax of fifty cents per immigrant.

THE Arkansas Democrats have nominated Judge J. H. Berry for Governor, on a platform pledging the party to favor a constitutional amendment "which will forever prohibit the Legislature from paying, compromising, funding, or otherwise recognizing the fraudulent railroad, and levee bonds of the State of Arkansas, or claims, or pretended claims, on which they are based."

THE revolt against Cameronism in Pennsylvania is still spreading. The Hon. Thomas M. Marshall, who was nominated for Congressman-at-Large at the Cameron State Convention, and declined, has written a letter declining to recognize the call reconvening the convention, on the ground that no power exists in the State to summon a body whose functions have expired.

VIOLENT rain, hail and wind storms occurred last week in several Western and Southern States. A cabin in Two-mile Creek, in Kentucky, was swept away by a flood, and its eleven inmates drowned; a bridge over a swollen creek in Indianapolis fell into the stream, and ten persons were drowned; and several lives were lost by the washing away of houses on the Platte River, near Omaha, Neb.

THE President has made the following nominations for members of the Utah Commission: Ex-Senator Alexander Ramsey, of Minnesota; ex-Senator Algernon S. Paddock, of Nebraska; G. F. Godfrey, of Iowa; Ambrose B. Carlton, of Indiana; and James R. Pettigrew, of Arkansas, who is Journal Clerk of the Senate. Messrs. Ramsey, Paddock and Godfrey are Republicans; the other two are Democrats.

HARVEST BEECHER STOWE's seventieth birthday was celebrated by a notable garden party given at ex-Governor Claflin's residence in Newtonville, Mass., under the auspices of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., the Boston publishers, June 14th. Many of the most distinguished authors in the country were present. Addresses were made by Henry Ward Beecher and others; poems were read by Whittier, Holmes and others; and Mrs. Stowe herself made a brief but heartfelt response.

THE annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac was held in Detroit last week, and was very largely attended. The stated oration was delivered by General E. S. Bragg, of Wisconsin, who made an elaborate defense of General McClellan's organizing abilities and military skill, praised Fitz John Porter, and incidentally strongly condemned General Pope and Secretary Stanton; on the second day of the meeting there was a grand parade of the veterans, State troops, etc. The reunion ended with a banquet.

Foreign.

TERRIBLE floods have occurred in the Sumas and Chillimack prairies of British Columbia, and the losses are enormous.

THE revenue in Russia for the first quarter of this year shows an increase of 7,000,000 rubles over the first quarter of 1881.

A MAN answering to the description of one of the murderers of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke has been arrested in Ireland.

THE French fishing schooner *La Sylène* of Miquelon, Newfoundland, struck drifting ice on St. Peter's Bank, and sank with her whole crew of seventeen men.

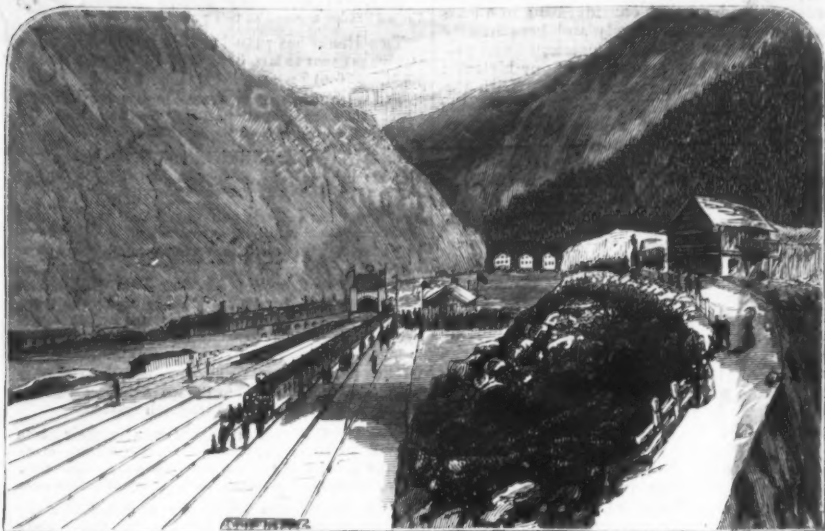
NEWS has been received from South America of the murder of the French explorer Dr. Jules Crevaux and all his party—seventeen in all—by the Obah Indians of the Pilcomayo, in Bolivia.

THERE are indications of fresh trouble between Venezuela and Colombia, growing out of the invasion of the former by hostile expeditions of banished citizens who had taken refuge under the Colombian flag.

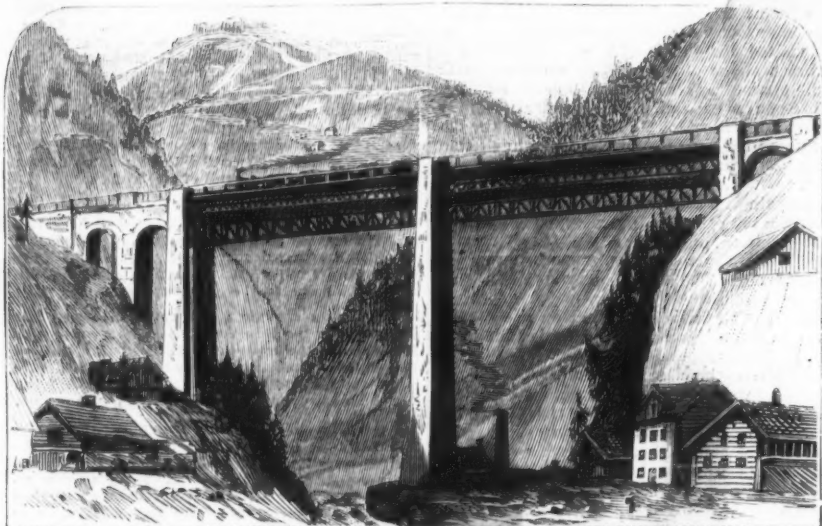
ALL the American vessels of the European squadron in the Mediterranean are under orders to proceed to Alexandria to look after American interests. The *Galena*, already there, has won warm approval for her good offices in succoring fugitives.

SIX hundred Chinese, who started from Hong Kong for Portland, Oregon, a few weeks ago, were wrecked on the coast of Yezo, and the Chinese Minister in Japan contracted to send them back to Hong Kong, owing to intelligence of the signature of the Anti-Chinese Bill.

The Pictorial Spirit of the Illustrated Foreign Press.—SEE PAGE 279.



OPENING OF THE ST. GOTHARD RAILWAY.—ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST TRAIN AT GÖSCHENEN.



OPENING OF THE ST. GOTHARD RAILWAY.—VIADUCT IN THE MADERAN VALLEY.



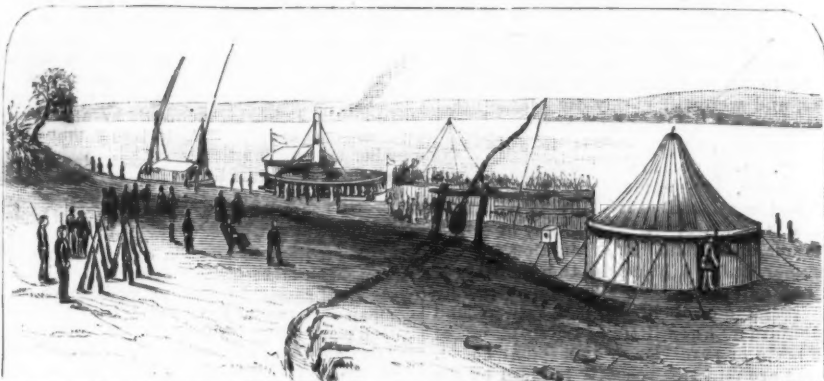
HOLLAND.—EBB-TIDE ON THE SCHELDT.



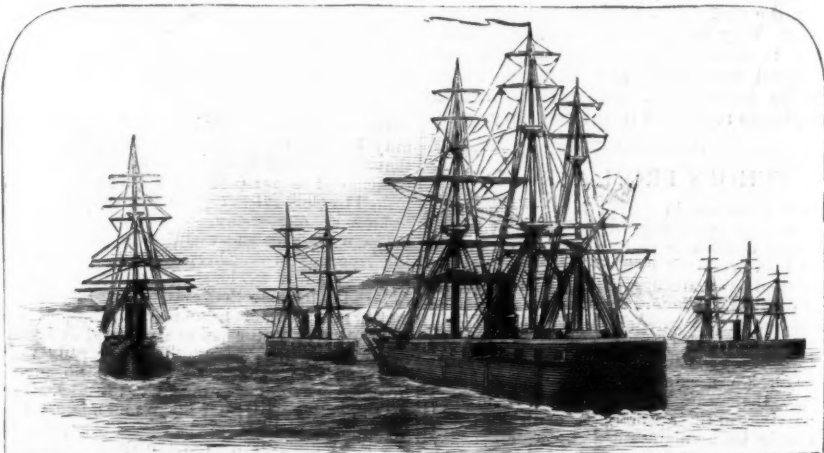
FRANCE.—THE LOBSTER FISHERIES NEAR CONCARNEAU, IN BRITTANY.



RUSSIA.—EXPULSION OF JEWS FROM A VILLAGE IN PODOLSK.



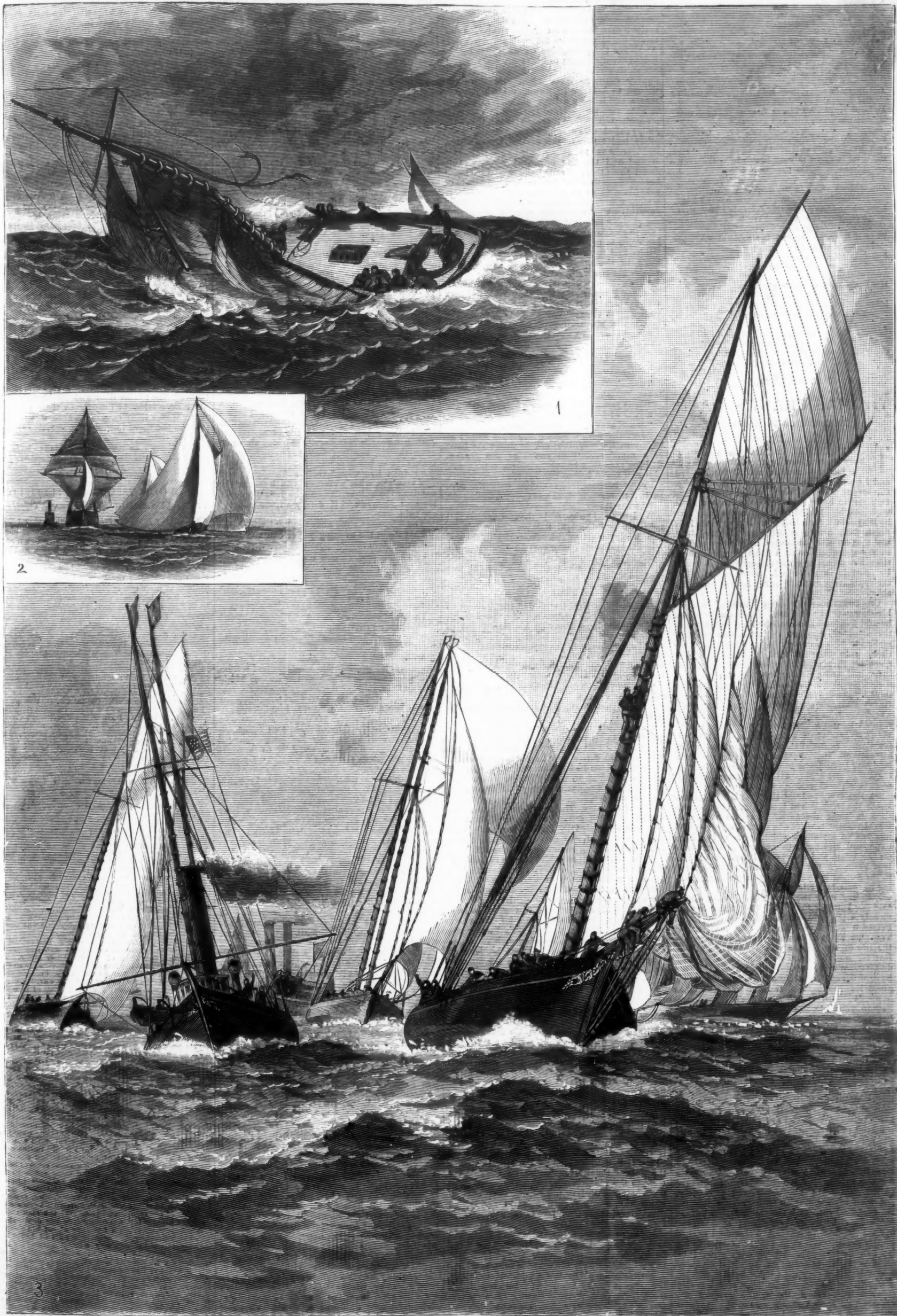
EGYPT.—STATION FOR OBSERVING THE SUN'S ECLIPSE AT SOHAG, ON THE NILE.



THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.—THE ANGLO-FRENCH FLEET IN SUDA BAY.



THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.—ENTRANCE TO THE CITADEL, CAIRO.



1. A Mishap to the "Mystery."

2. The Winning schooner "Montauk."

3. Coming up from the Southwest Spit—Making Sail.

THE YACHTING SEASON.—ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB, JUNE 15TH.—FROM SKETCHES BY COZZENS.—SEE PAGE 279.

EACH AND ALL.

GOD gives to one the fullness of fruition,
To one, the blossom-time that knows no bloom;
The baffled trust, the hating and the scorning
Is one heart's doom.

He sendeth one the silence and the shadow,
The longing and the waiting and the pain;
And to another all the wealth of harvest
After the latter rain.

And this one bringeth home the ripe ears trailing,
And that, the dry dead leaves;
And one sings loud the anthem of thanksgiving,
And one sits still and grieves.

God sends to one the striving and the seeking,
The false gods shattered on the broken shrine;
One's lot is given to wear life's crown of sorrow—
A diadem divine!

And if this sleeper in the darkness lying
Felt the sharp thorns press cruelly and keen,
Each blood-drop like a tear for Life's long losses,
And gains that might have been—

What if it were? The birds sing loud above her,
The buds swell in the sun;
And over all this wreck and ruin, softly
The stars look, one by one.

If all the glory of Life's gladdest Summers
Had burned her lifted brow—
If her warm hands had gathered all Love's harvest—
What would it matter now?

To each and all the same long sleep He sendeth:
"Grass hides and rain blots out"; the lichens gray
Creep o'er each grave; forgotten and forgetting,
'Tis well with her to-day!

G. A. DAVIS.

THOMAS CRANE'S OATH.

By CLARENCE M. BOUTELLE.

I.

THOMAS CRANE counted the strokes as they were given by the tall old clock in the hall, and rose regretfully. "Twelve, and I must go," he said, which to Harry Fenton meant that his friend would stand up and talk for an hour in exactly the same way in which he had talked for six hours' sitting, that he would talk for a half hour longer in the hall, finish with fifteen minutes outside the door, and that at fifteen minutes before two o'clock in the morning—with a chance of not more than five minutes' error either way—it would be possible to go to bed. Thomas Crane had the reputation of being sure; he was certainly slow.

One could scarcely blame Thomas Crane for his slowness at this time. The room in which he and Fenton had spent the long evening was the ideal of comfort. Some rooms are furnished to please those who may happen to see them from time to time, and are elegant; some are furnished because rooms are necessary, and are commonplace; some are furnished to please the one who spends his time in them, and are comfortable and homelike. Harry Fenton's study was of the latter kind. Every chair and table, every paper and book seemed to have something of Fenton's individuality, and to his friend could but be attractive. The night outside was equally unattractive. The icy wind was piling the snow into long hard drifts in the darkness. The contrast was not a pleasant one to one who must soon face the storm.

On the table nearest the fireplace were the books the friends had been using from time to time in their discussion; curious works on the strangest features in mental science; collections of instances which have never been explained, and perhaps never will be; books on the brain and nerves. These two old college chums never failed to meet once a week in the young lawyer's study to spend an evening in their favorite way.

Standing near the open fire, Thomas Crane said: "I must maintain that there is not merely a possible, but a probable, connection between any two persons you may name. Trace back your life, and somewhere it crosses the life of the beggar you pass in the street. But for me, the man who makes my clothes and the woman who cooks my food would have different lives from what they do. You grant it? Well, then, trace it on, and what happens? But for them, what? I tell you, Fenton, your life or mine ways that of human beings beyond the seas." What grew out of this took about the hour which Fenton had felt from experience would be spent standing in the cheerful firelight.

In the hall the conversation had drifted to another phase of the fascinating subject, and as Crane took down his overcoat he was saying: "Of course, there is such a thing as indirect, unintentional responsibility. The man who does a good deed may rob some one behind him of deserved praise when he allows the deed to be counted to his own credit; and the man whose life set in motion the train of events which resulted in the good may never even dream of it. And, on the other hand, we meet men every day who are really responsible for the crimes for which other men endure punishment. Not knowingly, not purposely, not with malice, but, in truth, responsible for all that." From this the discussion went on for a half-hour or more, and then Crane opened the door to go. The bitter cold rushed in a fierce blast, as he said in answer to his friend's last remark: "An oath should be sacred. I can conceive of no circumstances which would warrant its being broken."

"Well," said Fenton, "I think we have pretty completely covered the whole ground to-night. You have brought up the theories of a connection between all human beings, and of a far fetched kind of responsibility in which I don't believe, and I will take pleasure in a conflict with you on these points next week. And now, do you know it's confounded cold? I am

half inclined to drive you away, old friend; can you deduce anything mathematical or psychological from that?"

"Both," said Crane, "two straight lines intersect in only one point. Five minutes might make a man too late for the inevitable. I certainly ought not to be too early for my fate." And with these laughing words on his lips he indeed went straight to his fate.

Crossing the little park which seemed doubly desolate from night and storm, as though to balance its Summer beauty, there was a sudden cry a little ahead. A quarter minute two men seemed engaged in a terrible struggle, but before he could reach them one had rushed away among the trees, and the other had fallen to the earth. Crane's first impulse was to follow the runaway; his second, and the one he acted upon, was to assist the other. Crane had studied medicine before his father had prevailed upon him to be a banker, so as to perpetuate the business in which the family had grown rich for three generations. It scarcely needed more than the glimpse he could get of the wounded man's face in the darkness and the sound of his failing voice to prove to him that all that the poor fellow had to say must be said at once. The knife in the other man's hand had done its work only too well.

"How long will I live?" said the stranger, in a wonderfully calm and even voice. There was perfect sincerity in the tones he used; he evidently felt that "Will I live?" would have been a wasted question.

Crane answered with equal frankness: "Not five minutes!"

"Are you rich?" in a weaker tone.

"Yes."

"Charitable?"

Thomas Crane felt a doubt, but he said

"Yes" again.

"Will you give a stranger—a dying stranger—a year of your time?"

"Will I give —" began Crane.

"Listen," with sudden energy. "I hadn't an enemy in the world. I am dying by the hand of a murderer. Will you give one year to find the man who is responsible for this? And will you make it cost him his life?"

Crane hesitated, but looked into the eyes turned towards his face and said "Yes" again.

"Swear it?"

A longer pause, and then Crane said,

solemnly: "I do swear it!"

A wilder blast swept across the park, and when it had past, Crane was looking down on the dead face of the man whose path had crossed his that fearful night, and to whom he had pledged a year of his life.

II.

THOMAS CRANE testified at the inquest to the conflict he had seen, and to being with the man at his death. To his father and to Harry Fenton only did he tell of the fearful oath he had taken in the tempest of that January night. Both grieved that he had taken it, but neither said one word to induce him to break it.

"My legal knowledge is at your command," said Harry Fenton.

"My fortune is at your command," said his father.

Long before noon the dead man's relatives had come to claim him—his widowed mother and his sister; but they had nothing to tell which would throw any light on the murder. Charlie Jackson had spoken the truth when he said he had not an enemy in the world. He had no great amount of money. It was a most terrible mystery.

The next day Thomas Crane began his search. Search around the scene of the murder was rewarded by finding the knife with which the deed was done. The police had failed to find it. Crane found it himself.

Days followed in which he carefully examined the stock of cutlery in one store after another in his search for knives like it. He found its mate at last in a little variety store far out in the suburbs, the only one like it which he had seen for sale in the whole city. He bought it, treated the man who sold it to a glass of beer, praised the little child who came into the store from the dwelling behind it, and so won upon the man that he learned where the other two knives from the quarter dozen he had had, had gone when sold.

He took the likeliest case first.

A fellow who had been indicted for manslaughter once, and who was popularly believed to have escaped by false swearing, was followed first. Whatever he had been doing, he was evidently covering up his tracks. But when found at last, late in March, a thousand miles away from where Crane had commenced to follow him, he was sitting in a barroom whittling a shingle with the mate of the knife which had killed Jackson, and two months of hard work had come to nothing. Crane was disgusted, not disheartened.

The next day he was on his way back to begin again.

The other man was an express messenger. An honest, hardworking, straightforward man, it seemed almost a mockery to follow him. Crane took another step forward in regard to the knives themselves before he began. He went to the manufacturers, and from them to the wholesale dealers, telling them just enough of his purpose to secure their aid, and traced the knives from the place where they were made.

In towns not far away knives like these had been bought and sold again, but only the three he had already known of had ever been sent to the city in which the murder took place.

There was nothing left to do but to follow the express messenger. Crane began his work. He had seen the man once or twice, and so knew him by sight. He found him one morning in his neat yard at home. He was cutting limbs from the trees next the walk; and, to Crane's disappointment, the knife he used was not the mate of the one which had killed young Jackson.

Thomas Crane went that afternoon to see the Jacksons. They had known for some time that he was following up the case, and he had been to see them several times. He told them what he had done, and what he had found out; but he did not tell them yet why he was following the murderer. It was beginning to be a ghastly piece of business in his estimation, yet he scarcely dared hope for so welcome a thing as failure. Think of it! A man bending all his energies to one dread end, and hoping that the ghastly necessity of being the avenger of a murder may pass by him. How the man longed for January again, that beautiful April morning. If he could only fall sick; but his oath kept him from exposure; the year of his life was to be given in honesty, even though unwillingly.

In the evening Crane called on Harry Fenton. "I'd give anything for a look at the inside of that man's house," said he, in conclusion.

"Well," said Fenton, "the case is a strong one already. If the express-messenger is guilty, he could never be convicted and hung on what we know now. But with proof that you have given your time for months to following up this case, it would be the easiest thing to clear you if caught and arraigned as a housebreaker. If you want to examine the inside of that man's house, break in some night when there is no one at home."

"You, a lawyer, my friend, advise this?"

"Under the circumstances, yes."

III.

THE next day the express-messenger's wife was sick, the day after better, the day after that worse, and so on for weeks. Thomas Crane watched the premises, nights, for a chance to become a burglar, and spent a large part of every day at the Jacksons' homestead. It happened as might have been expected. Lizzie Jackson became the wife of Thomas Crane, after an engagement of one short month, late in December. He told her of his fearful oath before the marriage. She was shocked, even though her husband was following the murderer of her brother.

"It isn't long now, barely a fortnight; and you may put what evidence you have in the hands of the authorities and be free yourself, then. Be brave and true only a little longer," she said.

And Thomas Crane answered, "I will."

That night the evening paper contained the following item:

"We are glad to be able to announce that Mrs. John Land is able to travel. The doctors have informed her, however, that a change of climate is absolutely necessary. Mr. and Mrs. Land left for Florida this morning with their two little ones. Mr. Land will return in a few days."

Thomas Crane laid down the paper, kissed his bride, and said, sadly:

"Duty first, you know. I must break into John Land's house to-night."

An hour later Crane was inside the express messenger's house. His heart ached as he looked around him. Privation and sacrifice everywhere. Little devices to make discomfort more comfortable, of the possibility of which the rich man who was looking it over had never dreamed. Thomas Crane was ashamed of his suspicions. He half turned to go, but a vivid memory of the dead eyes of a man looking into his nervous him to do what he felt was mean and treacherous. "I swore it," he said, and he remained.

The desk in which John Land kept his papers was easy to find and easy to open. Bundles of letters were cast aside, old account-books were not opened. Presently a neat bundle was found. The first paper was "The Last Will and Testament of John Land." The next was an envelope, closely sealed, and addressed to the lawyer who had written the will. It was indorsed "To be opened only at my death." But Thomas Crane opened it. Inside was another envelope indorsed, "To be opened only when some person shall have been indicted for the murder of Charles Jackson, January 7th, 1881." Crane opened that also. It was a long and circumstantial account of the murder and all facts connected with it.

Mrs. Land's brother was a dissolute fellow, who was a disgrace to the whole family. He had been with Land the whole of the day before the murder. A package, said to contain five thousand dollars, had been found at night to contain only one thousand dollars. The express authorities did not suspect Land, but they did suspect his brother-in-law. They boldly claimed that he had changed packages, having had access to the envelopes in which money was sent. They offered to retain Land in spite of his carelessness, if he would get the money back. The bank to which the money was sent agreed with the express managers. The whole matter should be hushed up on the return of the money. He returned home to find that his wife's brother had gone away, no one knew where. He must have the money, or he must face disgrace and dishonor. He had seen a gentleman draw five thousand dollars from the bank while he was there. He resolved to get it. The man was a gambler, usually a successful one, and would go home late at night. Land resolved to watch for him. He told those who had given him time that he would find his brother-in-law during the night, secure the money, and get him to leave town. He mistook Charles Jackson for the man with the money, and was being overpowered by him when he managed to get his knife and escape by killing him. A half-hour later he robbed the half-drunken gambler without difficulty. The robbery, reported the next day, sunk into insignificance beside the murder, and had scarcely been heard of outside of police circles. The five thousand dollars which Land presented at the bank next morning was expected there; Land believed his wife's brother was suffering no injustice in being supposed to have given it up under threat, and so he said he had. Land closed with a solemn protesta-

tion that the man who had changed the money package was alone responsible for the murder.

And Thomas Crane shook his head and said: "I believe he is right, and I shall try to find that man." But he had the following message sent to the city, through which the passengers for Florida would pass the next morning, for all that:

"Arrest John Land for the murder of Charles Jackson, in this city, on January 7th, 1881. Full and complete proofs of the crime are secured."

At home—that is at Mrs. Jackson's—he found a letter from his father. He laid it unopened upon the table while he bade his wife and her mother good-night. "I shall sit up in the parlor to wait for answers to my messages," he said, after he had explained all, "and will come up later."

In the morning when Mrs. Jackson and her daughter came down-stairs, the little table in the hall was seen to have been moved to the very foot of the stairs. On it lay the letter which Crane had received from his father, open now. They stood together and read it:

"Come down and help us straighten out a queer mistake, for which you are responsible. On January 7th, 1881, after I had left the bank, you transacted two items of business, as shown by the books. One was the putting away of a package said to contain \$1,000. The other was sending to the — Bank a package containing \$5,000. The express company have done so much business with us that they might not inquire closely, but why the bank never made trouble I don't understand. But, in a nutshell, the package here was opened to-day and contains \$5,000, and as \$6,000 left our balance all right, only \$1,000 went to the — Bank. Come and help us fix it all right, as you are responsible for it."

They dropped the letter. The bride of a day glanced at her mother, and her mother back again to her. There was nothing of hope in either white face for the other. Both looked towards the parlor-door and shuddered. The utter desolation of despair in their new loss was chilling their hearts. There was no need to open the room to know the horrible thing it held for them.

The chain was complete. Thomas Crane was responsible; and they knew he had kept his oath.

THE GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD.

VISIT OF UNION AND CONFEDERATE OFFICERS.

ONE of the most interesting reunions ever held in this country occurred on the famous battlefield of Gettysburg, June 7th and 8th, when a number of the officers from both the Union and Confederate armies who participated in that great and memorable struggle, met in amicable conference to help determine for the benefit of the historian the position of their respective commands. Among the party were General Daniel E. Sickles, General S. W. Crawford, General T. W. Egan, General J. R. Brooke, Congressman W. B. Shallenberger, Congressman D. Wyatt Aiken, of the Seventh South Carolina Regiment; General Ellis Spear, of the Twentieth Maine; Congressman W. H. Forney, of the Tenth Alabama; Martin MacGinnis, of the First Minnesota; Congressman H. A. Herbert, of the Eighth Alabama; Colonel Horner B. Stoughton, United States Army; Captain A. L. Prince, of the Twentieth Maine; Captain McDonald, of the Sixth Cavalry; Sergeant William J. Johnston, of the Forty-fourth New York; Captain A. H. Van Dusen, of the Ninety-seventh New York; Captain George B. Winslow, of Battery D, New York Artillery; Colonel T. M. Cummings, of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth New York; Colonel Thomas Rafferty, of the Second Excelsior; Colonel Elijah Walker, of the Fourth Maine; Major C. B. Wood, Major W. E. Mages, Captain L. S. Wisler, Lieutenant W. T. Ogden, Sergeant John Skilton, Sergeant W. H. Wood and Sergeant H. G. Howell, all of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth New York; W. F. Davis, of the Second Excelsior; Major James W. Benedict, of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New York, and Colonel J. B. Batchelder, the Government historian.

A more charming season for the reunion could not have been chosen. The weather was perfect, and the hills and dales which, nineteen years ago, were laid desolate by the shock of contending armies, shone resplendent in all the glory of early Summer. The clover-fields across which the topmost wave of the rebellion rolled to break against the famous stone wall was carpeted with a new growth of the same herbage; beyond were fair stretches of the green of grass and tree, and, whether looking to the right miles away towards the blue sky-line of South Mountain, or the left at the grayish sides of Little Round Top, grim, scraggy and burdened with boulders, the scene was one of beauty and peace. An equal change had come over the men who, in the Summer of 1863, had here done their best to slay each other, but who now fraternized over the field of their former strife. The courtesies shown the Southern officers were so constant and so marked as to cause Congressman Forney, of Alabama, to say that the warmth of the present greeting almost outdid that of nineteen years ago, when he lay so sorely wounded that he did not hear the historic cannonade that shook the hills and jarred the stony bottom of the Susquehanna.

Early in the morning Colonel Batchelder tapped the party to order in front of the town headquarters, carriages were taken and the line moved briskly out on the Emmettsburg road. At the first halt, which was at the intersection of the pike with a by-road, it was evident that there was going to be a good deal of fun, a disposition on the part of a half-dozen generals or so to talk all at once being developed. As the day wore on this disposition grew stronger, and sometimes produced a mild sort of Babel. "That looks like the little white house," one would say, and then would go on to tell how his command charged down to the house, but before he could get into the midst of his explanation another would remind him that there were several "little white houses" roundabout, or a third would indicate his interest in some distant field. Trotsing down the by-road the party reached the wooded crest of Seminary Ridge, and following the crest came to the rough patches of timber where Wilcox's brigade was thought to have made its start. A black gum-tree, the top half of which was missing, enabled Congressman Aiken, of South Carolina, to locate the position of his troops and point out the spot where General Simms fell, swooning into the death-sleep while hopefully tying a bandage about his wound. The Confederate position on that part of Lee's left was established in this way, a knoll suggesting this and a dell that. At every one of these points a small stake, duly numbered and registered, was driven, the under Colonel Batchelder's scrutiny. Indeed, the only weapons upon the field were the stake-driver's sledge-hammer and the axes of the generals. Aiken, after somewhat by his discoveries, led a battalion, armed with the latter, over the ground of his charge, first through a wheat field, then between some rows of corn and at last down a rocky bottom, where more stories of danger, of triumph or of loss were told. Just out a few rods nearer Round Top was the whirlpool of battle, the wheat field of bloody chronicle, and into it the party moved, led by limping participants in the slaughter. On that

line, from the Devil's Den to the peach orchard just to the right, Longstreet, who said it was the best day's battle ever fought in the world, buried 1,500 men, and while he lost 6,000 all told, Sickles counted 5,000 missing. Here Colonel Charles B. Merrill, of Portland, Me., stepped to the front to show where his regiment stood jabbing at the enemy with bayonets, with only a hip high fence between, and here Captain G. B. Winslow, of New York, had a stake driven at the spot his battery did its work.

The first day closed with a visit to the Devil's Den, and in the evening the veterans were tendered a reception. The second day was no less rich in interesting reminiscences. The place where General Sickles lost his leg was located at a point near the Trestle Barn. A committee from Zook Post, G.A.R., of Norristown, fixed the spot where General Zook fell, and will erect a shaft on a boulder near the road from the Peach Orchard to Round Top. General Sickles took great interest in depicting the various localities occupied by the Confederates and by that portion of the Federal troops under his own personal command. General Aiken occupied the same carriage with General Sickles, and aided in locating the positions occupied by troops under the direction of Generals Hood and Laws. The party traversed the ground to Round Top and visited the observatory at that point. All agreed that it was one of the finest views to be had, looking out as it did towards all points of the compass and covering the entire battle-field, making a picture gratifying to the eye, and taking in all the villages and hamlets within a radius of twenty miles. Our sketch of the field from that point. The full and accurate illustrations given on our double-page will prove of deep interest to all the surviving participants in the struggle which contributed so largely to the maintenance of the integrity of the Union.

THE REGATTA OF THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.

THE season for aquatic sports in the vicinity of the metropolis was inaugurated on the 13th of June, by the annual regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club, which was followed up two days later by the annual regatta of the New York Yacht Club. Always an event of great interest to yachtsmen, the latter contest this year was especially close and successful. The weather was superb, and there was a good breeze at the start, which freshened outside the Narrows, so that it was rather more than some of the craft could stand. No less than twenty yachts, divided between several classes, competed for the various prizes, and when they had assembled, at the rendezvous off Owl's Head, on the Long Island shore, they comprised such a collection of beautiful vessels as can be seen nowhere in the world except at a regatta of the New York or the Royal Thames Clubs. A fleet of excursion steamers and tugs, loaded with spectators and gay with fluttering flags, lay on the water awaiting the start. The yachts glided to and fro like brilliant shuttles in the warp of some gayly-colored fabric. The steamer *William Fletcher* bore the Regatta Committee and a few invited guests, while a large number of steam yachts were present at the rendezvous.

At eleven o'clock a gun from the *Fletcher* signaled the yachts to get ready, and ten minutes later another gun said "Go." The yachts were off like a flock of frightened seabirds, every white wing spread, and the water boiling behind them as the shapely vessels careened under the fresh south-east breeze. The sloop *Hildegarde* was the first to cross the starting line, and the *Crusader* the last. As the fleet passed through the Narrows, a number of merchant vessels were coming in, and the strait was almost filled with vessels. From Fort Lafayette to Fort Wadsworth there was stretched what seemed an almost unbroken cloud of canvas. After passing through the Narrows part of the fleet stood over on the port tack and part on the starboard. This caused the appearance of two fleets coming from opposite directions and passing through each other. When well off Quarantine, the fleet stood over on the port tack for Buoy No. 10, on the Southwest Spit. The fleet had become pretty well strung out by the time Buoy No. 10 was reached, and for miles there extended behind the leading vessel a line of swiftly pursuing yachts. The wind was so strong outside that most of the sloops carried only mainsails, jibs and working topsails. The schooners took in their fore and jib topsails. Even with this reduction of sail, some of the smaller yachts appeared to be having all that they could carry. The *Hildegarde* was the first to round the buoy, but while making for the Sandy Hook Lightship she carried away nearly half of her centre-board, and was compelled in consequence to retire. The wind had by this time freshened considerably, and a heavy sea was running. When off the point of the Hook the cutter *Orion* carried away some of her rigging and put back. Shortly after, the *Mystery*, of the same class, carried away about ten feet of her mast and a portion of her bowsprit. She was towed back to the harbor. Then the *Christine* carried away something, and she put back. The rest of the fleet kept on and rounded the Lightship.

The new schooner *Montauk* had by this time passed through the fleet, and was far in advance, flying with wonderful rapidity towards the Hook. Behind her were the sloops *Gracie* and *Fannie*, between which and the rest of the fleet some distance intervened. When the fleet had rounded Buoy No. 10 on the return, they set all sail for home. The yachts ran up many of their light sails in stops, and then as they rounded, broke them and burst forth in an instant into towers of gleaming white. The *Montauk* came in with all her working sails, and an immense staysail and a spinnaker sail set. It was a straight run up from the Southwest Spit to the finish at Buoy No. 15, and the yachts all made good time. The *Montauk* was the first over the course and came in winner in her class by over 8 minutes, her corrected time being 3 hours 50 minutes and 43 seconds. The *Rambler* was the winner in Class 1, the *Albatross* in Class 2, and the *Crusader* in Class 4. The *Fannie* won in Class 6 on corrected time, although the *Gracie* was the first over the course. In Class 7, the *Valley* was the winner.

Palatial Homes in Washington.

A WASHINGTON correspondent of the Chicago Journal writes: "One must walk or drive over the smooth pavements from Scott Circle, marked by the equestrian bronze statue of the hero of Mexico, out Massachusetts Avenue to the west, and down Connecticut Avenue south, to see the magnificent residences that have risen within five years. Don Cameron led off with a house that numbers some thirty rooms, four stories, with a mansard above. It could not be built for much less than \$75,000 to-day. His next-door neighbor is Senator Pendleton, whose new home is of the Queen Anne style, and the interior showing the loveliest hall and drawing-room here. Congressman Robinson is building a house next to it, and over the way Senator Windom has just settled his family in an elegant home. Further on, reside Justice Harlan and Senator Vance, and on the next street, Chief Justice Waite, Representative Bingham, of Pennsylvania, and Representative Washburn, of Minnesota, all in houses that would be considered handsome anywhere.

"Across Dupont Circle stands Mr. Blaine's new house, which is to be finished by next Autumn. It is square, three stories, with mansard, and strikes the observer as solid, plain and free from all 'glim-cracks' or fancy work. The entrance is in a spacious hall, that will be divided into three parts by pillars and portiers, the last part having an open fireplace. On the left, which is the south side, are the two parlors and library that can be thrown into one, and to be finished in mahogany. The reception and dining-rooms are on the other side of

the house. The windows are a surprise, there are so many, and they are of the heaviest French plate-glass, as thick as the finger, and very clear. There are but the two panes, one above and one below. The halls are finished in oak and the chambers in pine, and almost every one of the latter has an open grate. There are twenty-three rooms, exclusive of eight bath-rooms, each one of these having the stationary stand, tub, etc. The dumb-waiter is the size of an ordinary elevator, and runs from the basement to the garret. The contract for this house made the cost \$50,000, but it will cost \$75,000, if not more, many changes having been made, differing from the original plan. "Stewart Castle," on the north, looks very shabby now, and has a forsaken air. It was thought palatial in its early day, and stood alone and grand for some years, when all about were open lots of red clay, wet and undrained. When Senator Stewart's daughter was married she had a large wedding, and the guests drove out over the muddy roads, and the distance seemed like going to the country. There is scarcely a vacant lot now, and General Schenck doubled his money a year ago on ground that he kept but a short time, never improved but merely paid the taxes, and sold it with the same old board fence that inclosed it when he bought it."

The Diet of the Japanese.

FEW natives, except officers in the capital, sailors and soldiers, eat beef. Mutton and pork beyond the treaty ports are scarcely yet known. About two hundred varieties of fish are eaten, one-half of the people eating fish every day. The food of the masses is "ninety per cent. vegetable."

A list of food-plants in use, not including sea-plants, has been prepared, with their analyses, by Professor Edward Kinch, of the Tokio University. A large number of these substances are unknown, or at least unused, in the United States. Of rice, which occupies in its culture one-half of the cultivated land, there are two hundred and fifty varieties of seed in the country. Millet is extensively used, but bread raised from a "sponge" of yeast is scarcely yet known in the popular diet, the old Latin-Portuguese word *pan* being, however, in use.

The soy-bean, which in chemical composition closely approaches animal fibre, is extensively cultivated. Probably no country exceeds Japan in the variety of leguminous plants raised for food. Of tubers and roots, the sweet potato is the most popular, though, strange to say, as much tabooed by the aristocratic classes, as onions are supposed to be among us. Sixteen million bushels of these "batsuma potatoes" were produced last year, while the "Java" or "Dutch"—our common white potato—is left to foreigners, the native palate not liking it. Lily bulbs—sixteen varieties—serve as food, boiled and served with "drawn butter." The lotus root is eagerly eaten without oblivion of country or decay of patriotism. Poppy seeds powdered as condiment, infusions of salted cherry blossoms for drink, horse-chestnuts and acorns are, among the articles of diet.

Facts of Interest.

A COMMITTEE which was appointed to investigate the rapid increase of shortsightedness among young people in France, reports that the cause of the evil lies in the school-books, which are printed in fine type on white paper. They suggest that larger-faced type be employed hereafter, and that white letters be printed upon tinted paper.

A competitive exhibition of wines was lately held at Victoria, New Zealand, and a native vintage was pronounced by five out of seven jurors superior to the best Chateau Margaux, the tasters not being made aware of the identity of the samples until after their opinions were expressed.

Four steamship lines are about to be established from Mexican ports to other cities in America and countries abroad. The vessels are to fly the Mexican flag, to be commanded by Mexican captains, and to be manned by Mexican crews.

A great sapphire mine was recently discovered in the Himalayan region by a landlip which carried away the side of a mountain and exposed the long-hidden treasure. The stones are pronounced genuine, but of a poor quality, though it is thought likely that better ones will be found when the mine comes to be systematically worked.

The consumption of tobacco in France grows steadily and rapidly. The sales for the first quarter of this year were 86,534,000 francs, against 83,544,000 in the same period of 1881, showing an increase at the rate of nearly \$2,400,000 a year.

An edict signed by the Czar and published in the official *Gazette* of St. Petersburg virtually bankrupts every wealthy Jew in Russia. It provisionally suspends all payment for contracts or debts due to Jews, prohibits them from settling outside towns and villages, and otherwise provides for their speedy extirpation throughout Czarism.

The King of Siam, who has just built a new palace for \$1,000,000, is furnishing it with 400 tons of furniture, at a cost of \$500,000.

The recently published returns of the Austrian (1881) census show that fifty-nine per cent. of the people are employed in agriculture, 5½ in commerce, banking and transportation, 3½ in liberal professions, 3-1-6 are landowners and capitalists, 1-4-2 servants, one-half per cent. educationists, 26½ are engaged in mining, and the occupations of 3-10 per cent. are unknown.

Snakes' eggs have appeared on Berlin breakfast-tables. They were laid by one of the large snakes in the Zoological gardens of the city. The meat is said to have a whitish appearance, with a taste resembling that of mashed potatoes.

Retiring Army Officers.

THE concurrence by the House in the Senate amendment to the Army Appropriation Bill, making it compulsory for all army officers to retire at the age of sixty-four, gives General Sherman about two years more of active duty as General of the Army. He will retire under the provisions of the Bill February 8th, 1884, when he reaches his sixty-fourth year. Major-General Irwin McDowell will be retired on the 1st of December next, and succeeded by Major-General Schofield in command of the Military Division of the Pacific. As the new law does not repeal existing laws it is still optional with the President to retire an army officer when he reaches the age of sixty-two. The officers of the navy now ask that the compulsory clause affecting their retirement may be extended from sixty-two to sixty-four years.

A Robust Invalid.

THE Washington correspondent of the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle thus sets forth the condition of that veteran invalid, Hon. Alexander H. Stephens:

"I see that some of the Georgia papers continually harp upon Mr. Stephens' supposed physical inability to perform the duties of Governor. Mr. Stephens cannot run with a reel at a fireman's contest, nor is he likely to challenge Sullivan to a prize-fight for the championship of America. But no such muscular exercise will be required of him. He does more work now than any of the delegation, using the limbs of younger persons to obey and execute his purposes, and he will have similar cooperation in Atlanta. He can do more as Governor than as a Congressman, for his office will no doubt be in the Executive Mansion, and he will be found there at all times, and accessible to all persons who

have business with him. In point of fact, he will be the most approachable Governor, for the simple reason that he cannot get away, and because, also, he is perhaps the one public man in the universe who never denies himself to poor or rich, white or black, man or woman. Audiences that would drive holy Job to extremities seem to fill him with new vigor and untroubled serenity. He told Judge Underwood, the other day, that one of the compliments that pleased him most was this: 'Aleck Stephens is the only Congressman who never got fat or made any money.' So far as the latter clause is concerned, I know that he spends more than his salary, and last time he actually had to borrow seventy-five dollars to go home."

Bayard Taylor's Monument.

ABOVE the grave of Bayard Taylor, in the Longwood Cemetery, near his former home of Cedarcroft, Kennett Square, Pa., has been placed a handsome monument of gray Indiana limestone. Its form is that of an ancient Greek altar, on the drum of which is a bronze bas-relief of the poet, half encircled by a wreath of bay and oak. Underneath is the inscription:

BAYARD TAYLOR.

January 11, 1825—December 19, 1878.

The other side of the monument bears these lines from Mr. Taylor's poem "Prince Deukalion":

For life, whose source not here began,
Must fill the utmost sphere of man;
And, so expanding, lifted be
Along the line of God's decree,
To find in endless growth all good—
In endless toil, beatitude.

Over this is a butterfly carved in relief. The frieze, surmounted by a plain cornice, bears simply the text:

"He being dead yet speaketh."—(Heb. xi., 4.)

PICTORIAL SPIRIT OF THE FOREIGN ILLUSTRATED PRESS.

Inauguration of St. Gothard Tunnel.

The inauguration of the St. Gothard Tunnel, of which we have given a number of illustrations, was attended by great ceremony and rejoicing. The *fêtes* began at Lucerne on the 22d ultimo, when, the Italian and German guests having arrived, a grand banquet was given in their honor. A toast was drunk by M. Bovier, the Swiss President, to Emperor William, King Humbert, and the three nations which had been united by the accomplishment of this great work, and the whole town was brilliantly illuminated for the occasion. Next day two long trains conveying the German, Swiss and Italian guests started for Milan, accomplishing the journey by the new route in twelve hours. At Göschenen Station, which marks the northern entrance of the great tunnel, there was a halt for breakfast, when the entire population, including the children, were out in their holiday garb, all shouting and applauding in a crescendo of genuine enthusiasm. The tunnel was crossed in twenty-three minutes. At Lugano, where the excursionists stopped for dinner, they were attended by fair young mountain Hebes; and, when the edge of appetite was somewhat blunted, a bevy of little girls, dressed in white, carrying baskets of flowers, glided along the tables, handing bouquets, and not unfrequently receiving kisses in return. The train arrived at Milan at eight P.M. The station there was beautifully decorated and lighted by electricity. Next day there was a grand banquet at Milan, presided over by Prince Amadeus. On the 26th ultimo the Germans and Swiss returned in their special trains to Lucerne. In all there are fifty-six tunnels between Lucerne and Milan, twenty-seven being to the north and twenty-eight to the south of the great tunnel, which is 14,944 metres long, the Mont Cenis being only 12,233 metres in length. The total cost of the railway, which now forms the shortest route to Italy, has been \$9,500,000.

Low Water on the Scheldt.

The drought that smote our Atlantic coast last year seems to visit Europe in its turn at this time. The Rhine has not been so low for many a decade, and in parts dwindled to a petty stream. The Scheldt at extreme low water, as seen in our illustration, arouses for their lethargy the Dutch dwellers on its banks. The retreating tide leaves much to tempt old and young to reverse the muddy, oozy and uninviting bed, left for a season visible and visitable. Fish and shell fish captured in the little pools left here and there delight the young, and the whole becomes a scene of activity and animation. The river near its Dutch mouths looks more like its course in the land of the gay volatile French, for the Scheldt, though only 211 miles long, contrives to run through three different countries—France, Belgium and Holland—gliding by Valenciennes, Tournay and Antwerp.

Lobster-fishing in France.

There has been a good deal of agitation in France during the last year or two looking to the preservation of the lobster, which gets rarer and more expensive year by year. Legislation already protects the fisheries to some extent, but additional laws are said to be necessary in the interest of the public. Lobsters are captured over nearly the whole of the French coast. But it is on the rocky portions that they are found in the greatest abundance. Our illustration depicts a fishery at Concarneau in Brittany, where the famous lobster-fish of M. Guillon is established, and where crustaceans caught in the district are stored, until needed for sale, in thousands.

The Outrages in Russia.

The Jews are still being driven from Russia, the bitter feeling against them remaining unabated. The word Jew would seem to "stink in the nostrils" of the Muscovite. From cities, towns, villages, the Israelites have to depart, taking with him his family and household goods. In cases too numerous to mention, he is ruthlessly plundered and set adrift in the wide world without a ruble. From one city, Bala, no fewer than ten thousand Jews were recently expelled, and this is but an index to the work of expatriation that is still going on. The Russians once roused from the apathy of *Vodkey* are a dogged, determined race, and once in possession of an idea they work it to the hilt. The idea of exterminating the Jews is now uppermost, and it will take some time to allay the inflammation in the Muscovite mind.

The Solar Eclipse on the Nile.

The observations of the total eclipse of the sun, on the 17th ultimo, made by the British scientific expedition sent for the purpose to the banks of the Nile, were entirely successful. The site of the temporary observatory was at Sobag, on the Nile, seventy miles above Thebes, whither both the English and French expeditions were conveyed in a steamboat placed at their disposal by the Khédive. The Governor of the district of Sobag also furnished a dahabiyeh, or river-boat, with an escort and guard of soldiers. We give an illustration of the scene at Sobag, with the encampment and temporary establishment of the British astronomers and their party.

The Egyptian Crisis.

We give, as of interest in connection with the situation in Egypt, an illustration of the Anglo-French fleet as it appeared in Suda Bay, prior to its departure for Alexandria, and also a view of the citadel at Cairo. The citadel stands on a hill, 250 feet above the rest of the city, and contains the palace of the Khédive, the mint, an arms' factory, various government offices, etc.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

—A DAILY Chinese newspaper is about to be issued in Hong Kong, the first one of its kind.

—THE Maine Prohibitionists propose to nominate a law and strong candidate for Governor.

—THE crop reports from France, Holland, Germany and Southern Russia continue to be favorable.

—THIRTY-THREE electric light companies have been started in London, with a capital of as many millions.

—PROMINENT Philadelphians are trying to raise a fund of \$250,000 for a free public library, and \$75,000 has already been secured.

—THE Norwegian Storting has again rejected the proposal to increase the allowance of the Crown Prince upon his marriage.

—AGENTS of the Northern Pacific Railroad are in Sweden organizing a colony of 3,000 people to settle on lands along the line of the road.

—COLORADO COLLEGE, at Colorado Springs, and the Colorado State University, at Boulder, graduated their first classes, of two and six members respectively, early in June.

—SIX hundred Chinese arrived at Victoria, B.C., last week by steamer from Hong Kong, and were subsequently dispatched to Yale. They were penned on board the vessel like hogs.

—THE total expenditure for public schools in Boston last year, was \$1,522,029.35. The average number of pupils in all the schools was 55,638, and the total average cost of a pupil was \$26.98.

—A MODEL will was filed in the Registrar's Office at Washington the other day. It reads as follows: "This is my will; I leave my property of every description to my wife. (Signed) Louis Leclerc."

—THE Irish bishops to the number of ninety-one have issued an address promising the support of the clergy to the people for peaceful agitation for their rights, but condemning criminal excesses and secret orders.

—A BILL was introduced in Congress, last week, giving authority to make excavations on the Government grounds at West Point to three men who are sure they have found the place where Captain Kidd's treasure is buried.

—THE Bill re-establishing the divorce law in France has passed its second reading in the Chamber of Deputies. The clause which proposed to make instantly a ground for the dissolution of marriage was struck out of the measure.

—SOME hundreds of acres of bog, between Cookin and Scariff, East Clare, in Ireland, have begun to move towards the southeast, carrying with them several patches of reclaimed land under cultivation, and part of the main road to Limerick.

—By the new criminal code for the State of New York, which goes into effect on the 1st of December, swearing is punished by a fine of \$1 for each offense, and the utterer of a profane oath within hearing of a magistrate may be sent to jail for ten days.

—THE Massachusetts Medical Society at its annual meeting last week voted nearly two to one in favor of admitting women to membership on the same terms as men, but the Bourbons of the Society's council, whose consent was also necessary, defeated the movement.

—THE Trustees of Bryn Mawr College, founded by the late Dr. Joseph W. Taylor, formerly of Philadelphia, who bequeathed about \$900,000 for an institution for the education of women, have nearly completed the college building at Bryn Mawr, and it is to be known as "Taylor Hall."

—MAJOR BELLAMY, who once was one of Georgia's most prominent slaveholders, now employs 1,000 negroes on his large plantation, and each family has a neat cabin, a vegetable garden and some fruit trees; a plantation church and a school are also maintained at the major's expense.

—THE British House of Lords has refused to pass its second reading the Bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister. The interest of either side is shown by the fact that 360 votes were recorded. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Albany voted in the minority, which lacked only four votes of being a majority.

—ALL the rents upon Lord Dunraven's Irish estate have been settled by arbitration between landlord and tenant without the reference of any case to the Land Court. When a valuation had been agreed upon which his tenants admitted to be satisfactory, Lord Dunraven, of his own motion, went further and made another reduction of three and a half per cent.

—THE House of Representatives has passed a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to erect, at a cost of \$10,000, a memorial column at Washington's Headquarters in Newburg, N.Y.; and appropriating \$15,000 to aid in defraying the expenses of the celebration to be held there in 1883 on the centennial anniversary of the declaration of peace.

—THE Pennsylvania University, in West Philadelphia, has established a crematory, and the bodies dissected by the students are reduced to ashes very quickly and at little expense. The Philadelphia Board of Health is considering a proposition to cremate the bodies of small-pox patients who die at the hospital, thus averting the danger of infection to the living while burying the dead.

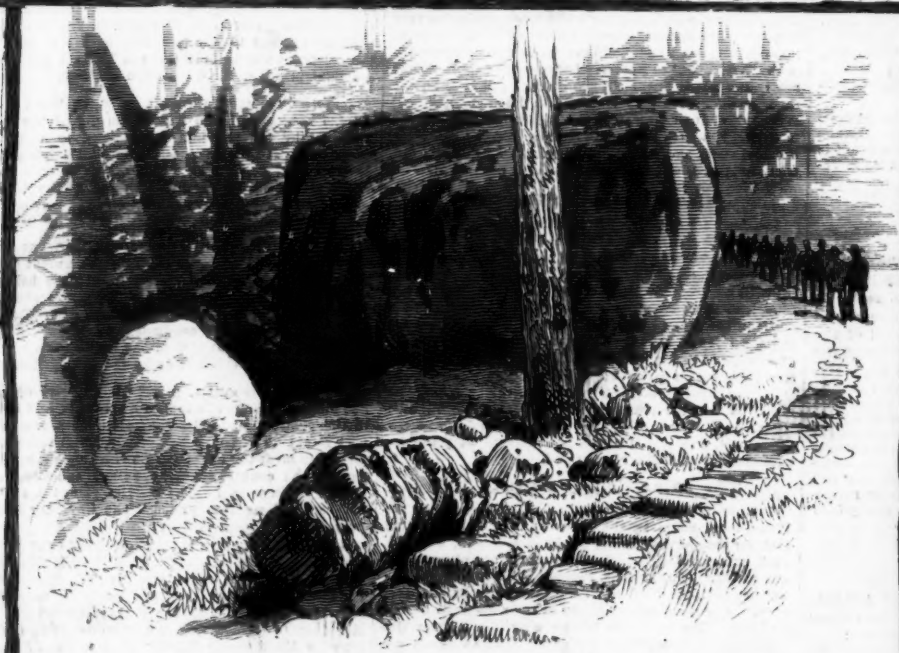
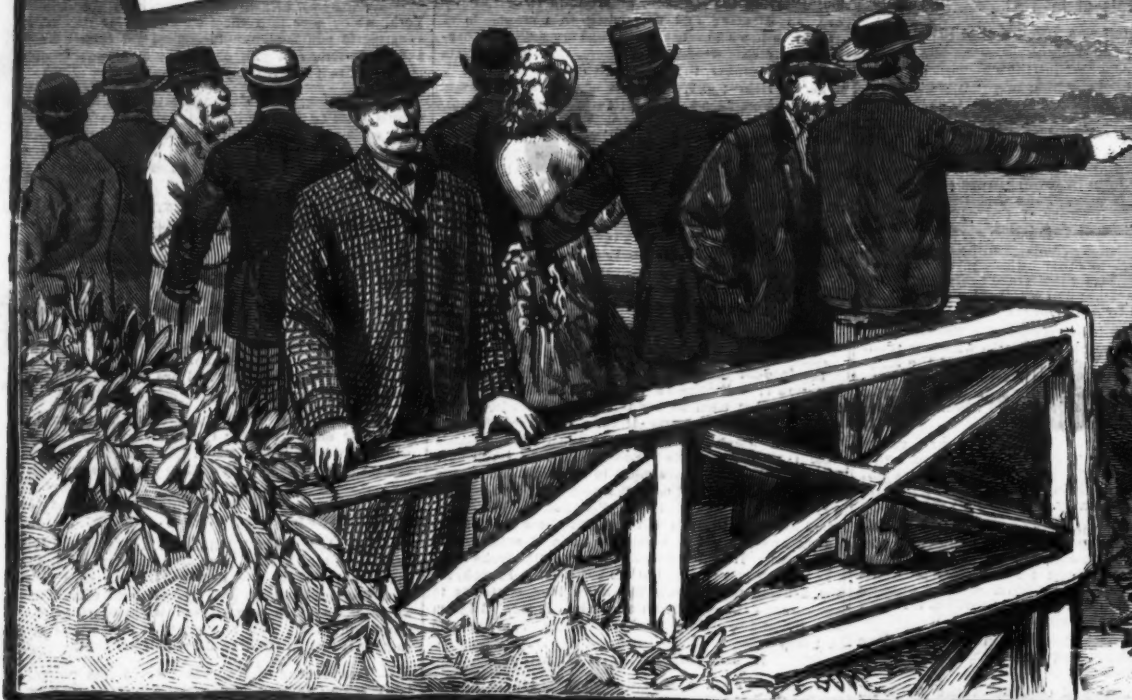
—THE elections in Belgium have increased the narrow majority which the Liberal Government has had in each Chamber. It is fortunate that the balance of parties has not been changed, and that the secularization of the State schools will not be interrupted. The elections in Belgium are conducted on the basis of the *Scrutin de Liste*. That system has been adopted in Italy after having been voted down by the French Chambers.

—LENA SHERMAN, a reputable girl of Iowa, had a lover who proved to be a horse thief, and was sent to the penitentiary. His counsel thought that a new trial might be obtained by appealing, but there was no money to meet the expense. So Lena stole a horse in a neighboring county, sold the animal and devoted the money to the appeal. The convict gained his liberty, but the girl went to prison. The Governor has just pardoned her.

—A REMARKABLE revolution has taken place in the politics of the little kingdom of Hawaii. The King's Prime Minister, Mr. Green, and his colleagues resigned their offices on May 19th, and the King immediately sent for Walter M. Gibson, a popular representative of Honolulu, to form a new Government. The new Ministry is Mr. Gibson, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Prime Minister; Simon K. Kaai, Minister of the Interior; John E. Bush, Minister of Finance; and Edward Preston, Attorney-General. This change in the Government signifies a radical departure from the former order of things. The new Prime Minister is an earnest advocate of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, and assisted in the negotiations at Washington in 1869. He is especially identified with measures for the re-population and sanitary improvements of the kingdom. Among other immigration movements he advocates the immigration of colored people from the Southern States of America into those islands.



GETTYSBURG BATTLE



VISIT OF UNION AND CONFEDERATE OFFICERS TO GETTYSBURG THE ASCENT OF ROUND TOP



THE OLD STONE FENCE NINETEEN YEARS AGO

1.—THE NATIONAL CEMETERY.

2.—TOWN OF GETTYSBURG.

3.—THE SP

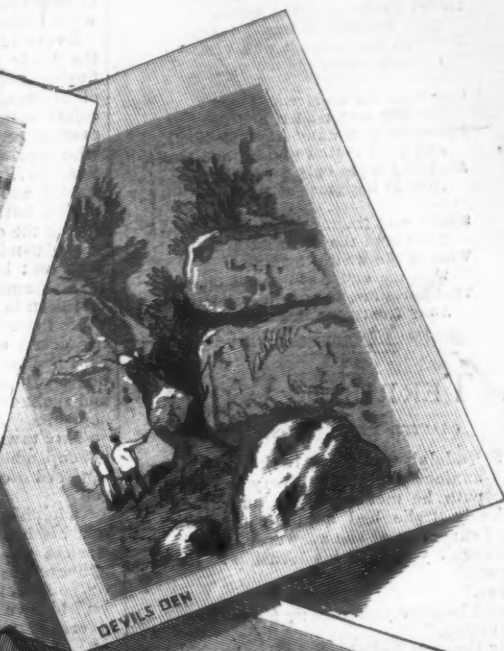
PENNSYLVANIA.—VISIT OF UNION AND CONFEDERATE OFFICERS TO THE BATTLE-FIELD OF GETTYSBURG, JUNE 7TH-8TH, TO F



BATTLE FIELD



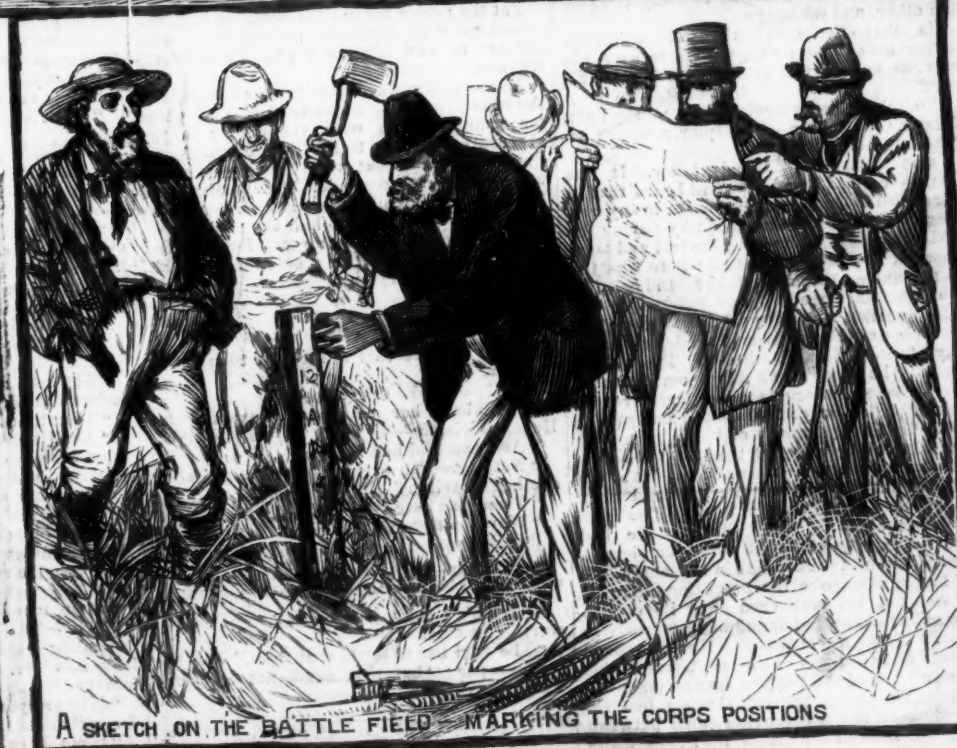
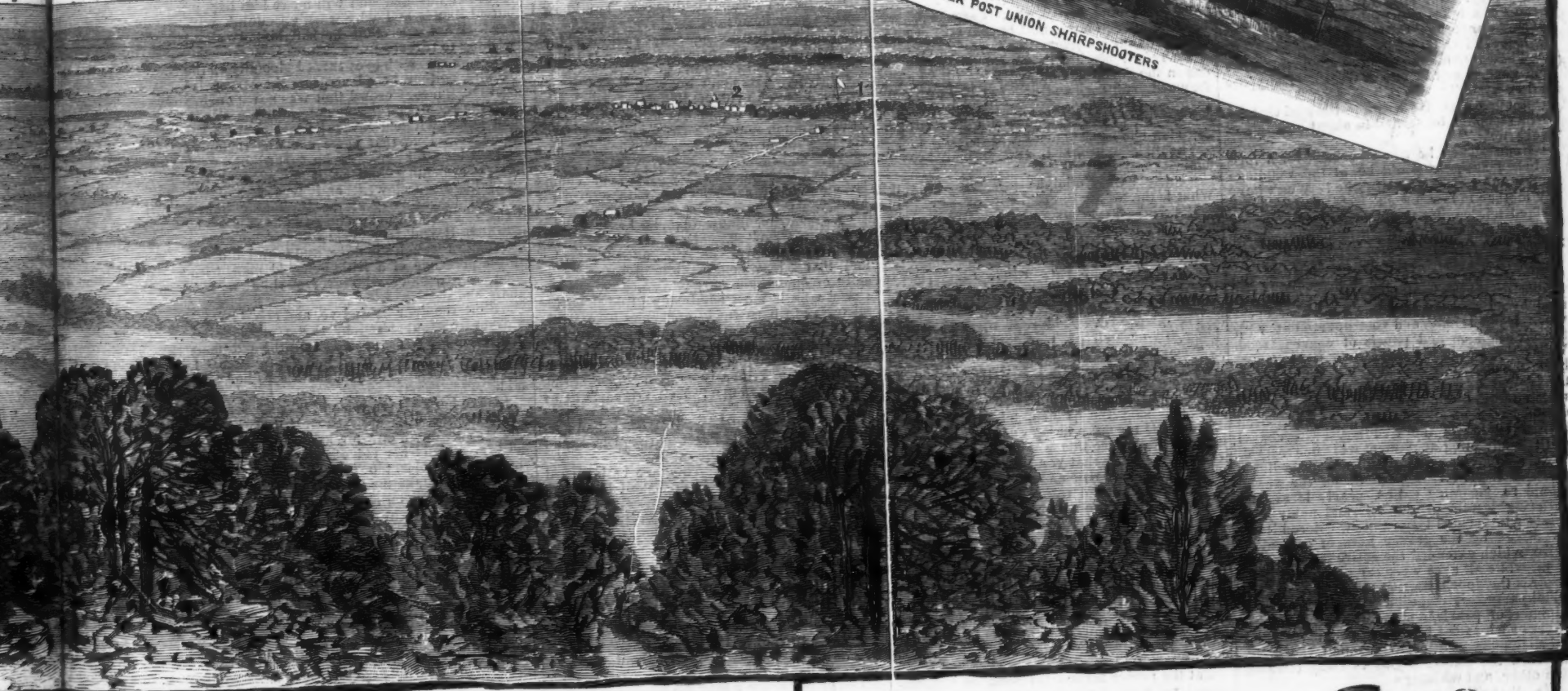
BIRNEY'S DIVISION 3RD CORPS



DEVILS DEN



OUTER POST UNION SHARPSHOOTERS



A SKETCH ON THE BATTLE FIELD MARKING THE CORPS POSITIONS

3.—THE SPOT WHERE GENERAL REYNOLDS FELL

4.—PEACH ORCHARD

7TH-8TH, TO FIX THE HISTORIC POINTS OF THE BATTLE—VIEW OF THE FIELD FROM ROUND TOP OBSERVATORY.—SEE PAGE 278.

A SUMMER'S NIGHT.

DUSK with the purple shadows,
Lit by the crescent moon;
Lulled by the plashing waters
That murmur a drowsy tune;
Dew-wet, and languid with roses—
Crimson under the moon.

Cool with the wandering breezes,
Seeking, and tender, and fleet;
Perfumed with numberless blossoms,
And buds that are folded and sweet.
Ah, love! if you only were lying
Here in the grass at my feet!

Starlit, and fragrant and dreaming—
What doth the sweet dusk miss?
What is the wistful longing
With the under-whisper of bliss
That holds me, here in the silence,
Away from your lingering kiss?
FANNY DRIBCOLL.

A TERRIBLE WOMAN.

CHAPTER XXXIII. (CONTINUED).

AS Rudolph was going back to the Priory, anxiously scanning every inch of the path, he met Nollekens, and asked her carelessly if she had anything for him. She looked surprised as she answered, "No."

"Haven't you seen his lordship? He sent for you?"

"Yes."

"And he gave you nothing for me?"

"Nothing."

"By the way, Nollekens, do you know who's coming to the wedding? I mean, what members of Charlton's family?"

"He don't seem to have any family except those that are here."

"Why, there's his uncle?"

"Oh, he's very ill."

"Are you sure?"

"You can't be sure of anything!"

"Confound you! What provoking creatures women are! Who said he was ill?"

"My lady. But Miss Lillian isn't to know, because she takes everything so to heart."

"He's dangerous, then?"

"It looks like it."

"Whew! And the secretary fellow! He's been gone a month or six weeks. I suppose he'll be back?"

"I suppose so. He wrote to the earl that the business could be settled in about a couple of weeks, now."

"Hem! Then he won't be back for a fortnight! I suppose you'll be at the wedding? Lucky fellow, Charlton, isn't he? Won't have any mother-in-law, ha, ha, ha!"

And Rudolph walked off, leaving the housekeeper standing with folded hands looking after his retreating figure.

The wedding was to be celebrated in the chapel of the Priory, which was only separated by an arch and folding screen of open-work from a long and vast apartment, with tessellated floor and panels of carved wood. When the leaves of the screen were folded back, the chapel appeared as it in an alcove at the further extremity of this vast apartment, which afforded abundance of space for the accommodation of all the guests who had been invited to attend the wedding. The chapel and this adjoining apartment were one mass of flowers, through which numberless wax-lights sparkled like stars, and shone on the waxen shoulders, gleaming satins, pearly laces and glittering jewels of the fair and nobly-born guests who formed two rainbow-colored lines, diversified by the graver hues of masculine attire, which extended the entire length of the room, while all eyes were turned expectantly towards the door, awaiting the entrance of the bride-party. It came—a gleam of satin, a shimmer of pearls, a cloud of lace, billowing waves of white and blue tulle, pearl gray satin and diamonds. It formed around the altar, and then the guests began to sway towards each other, and whisper:

"Is that the earl?—that tall, soldierly-looking man, who, I suppose, is to give her away, as he has the groom's mother on his arm?"

"No," the whisper again ran along the lines. "That is General Sir John Napier, a connection of the late Lord Ilfradon."

Was the earl ill? Nobody knew. It was certainly very odd, and they had heard that he had refused to see the bridegroom or in any way to sanction the marriage except by paying the wedding expenses and giving the ball and tournament of the morrow. And where was the groom's uncle—the grand duke? Did he, also, oppose the marriage?

This question was answered by the sudden appearance of the prince, in traveling costume, dusty, flushed and disheveled. He walked hurriedly half-way down the room, saw that the married pair were kneeling to receive the blessing, paused, looked around him confusedly for a moment, and then retreated. Even the high breeding of the guests was forgotten for a moment in their amazement at the sight of this apparition. They stared, they tittered, they began to form into groups.

"Who was it?" His highness. He had come too late to claim the bride for himself. He was insane—insanity was in the family. He had had a sunstroke the preceding Summer, and was not yet recovered from its effects. He was in the habit of indulging too freely in liquor. Such were some of the whispered remarks and surmises of the spectators of this singular interlude to the wedding ceremony.

In the meantime, the bridal party had reformed again, and was moving down between the double lines of the guests, the bride, white as marble, leaning on her husband's arm, the bridesmaids blushing and smiling. My lady, proudly triumphant in the success of all her plans, looking wonderfully youthful and brilliantly handsome.

The guests all followed to the drawing-room, where the bride was to hold her reception, after which a magnificent collation was to be served in a tent upon the grounds, which were brilliantly illuminated.

Every one remarked the excessive pallor of the bride as she stood by the side of her flushed and happy bridegroom under the arch of flowers, which were not more absolutely colorless than were her perfect features. But even more pallid was the face of one of those who approached to be presented to the new Mrs. Charlton, and at sight of whom Rudolph started and drew back into the group on the bride's left hand, as if trying to hide himself among the clouds of tulle and lace.

Hilda smiled a little haughtily, as his highness bent before her, and my lady looked on in amazement. Could it be that the prince had been in love with Hilda, as she had sometimes fancied? He was now in faultless evening dress, and his manner was as composed as it had been flurried as he turned away with one single flashing glance towards Rudolph, and spoke to such of his acquaintance as were near him. All at once he turned and walked quickly towards the cluster of ladies, among whom Rudolph was standing.

"Lord Doricourt," he said, "a word with you."

Rudolph's complexion became livid, but he held his head up, and moved with his usual careless grace towards the place where his highness was standing.

"You received my letter?" asked the prince.

"I believe so," said Rudolph. "You wrote several."

"But only one to you?"

"Indeed! Well, you see, I read them all."

The prince started.

"Then, it is as I feared! You villain—how dare you let my nephew connect himself with—"

"With Lord Doricourt! Really, I cannot see that he does the Earl of Ilfradon's family any such great honor!"

"You may have a title now, but you know that before that title came to you, you were—"

"Never mind what I was. I am Mr. Charlton's brother-in-law, and I have a still greater claim to your consideration."

He raised his hand and beckoned to some one in the group he had just left. Lillian came forward, smiling, and looking inexpressibly lovely in her white *crêpe* and pearl ornaments.

"My wife, your highness," said Rudolph, drawing her hand under his arm.

The prince groaned, and leaned heavily against the wall.

"Uncle! Oh, Rudolph! he's going to faint! What is the matter?" cried Lillian.

His highness recovered himself by a tremendous effort.

"I have been ill," he said, "and the fatigue of my journey."

"Go back to my lady, Lillian," interrupted Rudolph. "I have something I wish to say to our uncle."

The prince drew himself up and stared haughtily at Rudolph, who continued:

"You can't lend me a hundred pounds or so, can you? If you will, I will travel and so relieve you of the disgrace of being called uncle by a—never mind what."

"Sir," said the prince, "I would rather have found my niece in her coffin than married to you. But since this is the fact, I will forget the past, trusting that you will now do nothing to disgrace your title and present position."

"Thanks, but I'd rather have the money. You wouldn't force me back on my old trade, would you? and the governor is so confoundedly stingy!"

"Come with me," said the prince, and led the way to his own room, and, taking a rouleau of gold from his desk, threw it at, rather than gave it to, Rudolph. "Take it and go to the devil!" he said.

"I'll carry your compliments," said Rudolph, pocketing the gold. "My lord, you have given me more than you bargained for."

But the prince turned his back on him, unconscious that Rudolph meant, with this money, to pay his own and Gwendolen's traveling expenses.

As Rudolph walked slowly in the direction of the court, revolving in his head several plans for communicating with Gwendolen in the absence of the key to the door of the Nuns' Garden, he saw that very door open, and a woman come through it. The woman was Nollekens, and, while he stared at her, open-mouthed, she came up to him and said:

"I was going to look for you. I was asked to give you this," putting a note into his hand.

He stared at her, amusedly. "You had the key?" he said.

She nodded.

"How did you get it?"

"Took it. The earl wanted me to see your 'widow.'"

"Ah! And she told you—"

"All about her projected departure for Hohensoffenstein—"

"And you told her—"

"Nothing. The earl said 'let her go! she's another Charlton!'"

"Then, this note—"

"Why don't you read it?"

Rudolph opened the note and read:

"DEAR MAX—Charlesworth comes home to-morrow. I shall be ready to go then. GWENDOLEN."

Rudolph's countenance fell. "Charlesworth," he said.

"The earl has to settle with him," said the housekeeper; "but that need not interfere with your other arrangements."

CHAPTER XXXIV.—A PRESENTIMENT AND A WARNING.

THE tournament was to be held in the courtyard of the Priory, which was of an oblong shape, and had two grand entrances, one through the great hall, the other through an

arch which led to the domestic offices. At one of these entrances were placed the tents of the knights challengers, brilliantly striped and fringed, and guarded by the esquires in velvet dresses richly embroidered with gold and silver.

The gallery, which ran around the two sides of the courtyard, was draped with crimson velvet, trimmed with gold fringe, all but a space in the centre on the right hand, which was designed to be the throne of the Queen of Beauty, and which was canopied with blue velvet, fringed with silver, and embroidered with hearts and arrow-points in a fantastic pattern.

The fountain had been made to play perfumed water, and was bordered with a ring of colored lamps, while a Drummond light illuminated the courtyard and the galleries with its white fire, which made the open sky arching above, and sparkling with stars, look as if made of ebony, and brought into clear and strong relief the tiniest blossom and most fragile tendril of the wreaths and festoons that wound about the long lines of columns which upheld the gallery-roof, and which were sown thickly with tiny colored lights, sparkling like gems among the leaves and flowers.

Long before the time set forth for the beginning of the tournament, the guests began to assemble. All were in fancy dress, and made a rainbow crowd of silk, satin, lace, feathers and jewels of every hue.

My lady, wearing the costume of Marie Antoinette, and looking wonderfully young under her powdered hair and rich laces, met the prince, dressed as a cavalier of the time of Charles the Second. "Oh, will you stand by me?" she said, laying her still lovely hand on his arm.

"Lord Ilfradon has deputed me to receive his guests. Wonderfully amiable, isn't he? and Hilda and Aymer have not come down yet. Stephana is nowhere to be found, and I can't face all these people unsupported?"

"I am at your service," said his highness. "I hope this will be the last of his lordship's eccentricities. I don't fancy playing host in another man's house."

"It doesn't seem as odd to me. You know I was to have been mistress here, once?"

And my lady tried to make her rouge pass for a blush.

"Why," said the prince, "where is Lillian?"

She is mistress here, now!"

"Lillian! You don't know it, then? She is married to Doricourt."

My lady looked radiant. "Who would have supposed her to have so much sense? I presume she thought the earl might oppose it, and so insisted on a private marriage."

"The earl! May I ask why the earl should be opposed to a connection with our—your family?"

"Do you not know that he has a grudge against us Charltons? He has never forgiven—my refusal. And, do you know, my lord, I feel that I may congratulate myself, for, in spite of opposition, here is Aymer married to Hilda, who is most admirably fitted to be the mistress of Charnwood Court and Chase, while Lillian is now the future Countess of Ilfradon. You recollect the prophecy you quoted once, do you not? 'When the beloved saint returns to Ilfradon, in either hand he'll bear a brand, his foe's castle to burn! Well, this earl's name is St. John.'"

The prince started. "My God, I had forgotten it until now! Fatal truth! One brand is indeed lighted, and the other—"

"You are mistaken. They are both turned to torches in my hands, and shall light our name down to future generations!"

"I hope, madam, that you have not, on the contrary, set fire to your own house!"

"I don't understand you, my lord."

"God forbid you should!" muttered the prince.

"It can't be true what people are saying, my lord?"

"What is it?" asked the prince, anxiously.

"Anything—about—Doricourt?"

"No; what is there to say about him? I am speaking of yourself."

The prince drew a long breath.

"So much the better," he said. "What do they say about me?"

"That you have been disappointed."

"They are right."

"What!—you really did?—and she refused you?"

The prince colored deeply.

"I was the victim of what is vulgarly called 'a sell,'" he said. But how did you know about it?"

"Oh, she has said nothing! She has never even spoken your name. But I should never have supposed that she would have preferred Aymer to you!"

"May I ask of whom you are speaking?"

"Hilda."

"Oh! they say that I wanted her?"

"And didn't you?"

"Not I. I was in love with a phantom, and suffered as all do who pursue a cloud."

"Then there really was some one?"

"Alas! there was not. It was the case of Ixion over again. I thought I had a Juno in my arms, and she vanished in thin air. Will you take my arm, my lady?" and the prince led her ladyship into the drawing room, taking his place by her side.

The countess and Bettina were the first to come into the room.

My lady looked surprised when she saw the countess, who looked very fierce at my lady.

"Why, Max," she said, to her brother, "standing up there by my lady's side, you look like the man who married his grand mother!"

"Why are you here, Amelia, and not in fancy dress?" asked the prince.

"I am here because the earl sent me a special invitation."

"Indeed!"

"It is a fact. He said he wished every member of the family to be present to celebrate this auspicious occasion. But you didn't suppose a woman of my years was going to

trick herself out in dresses that should only be worn by girls of eighteen or women under thirty. White satin—that's a very rich piece your dress is made of, my lady!—only makes an old skin look yellower; and pearls—I don't fancy pearls on a neck that belongs to the worms, by good rights. Your old meat is never freshened by the finest of sauces."

"Really, mamma!" said Bettina.

"Now, there's Lillian! She doesn't look like a daffy down-dilly in a snow-heap. How well all that white suits her young face! What is she?—a snow-storm? And—hum!—here comes the brand Althea was delivered of!"—as Hilda entered, leaning on Aymer's arm.

Her dress was very singular. It was of flame-colored satin, the skirt cut in points, each point embroidered with golden rays, and was worn over a black satin petticoat. Her hair had evidently been powdered with gold dust—for it glittered even more than was its wont—and on it she wore a coronal composed of a band of rubies, from which waved golden filaments, each slender thread tipped with a ruby, so that at every motion of her head tongues of flame seemed to leap from and quiver around the glittering arch of her head. A necklace of the same encircled her throat, and ruby bands were on her arms. Even the same red fire seemed to glow and sparkle in her large flashing eyes, making her so diabolically beautiful that every one exclaimed aloud.

"Did you ever see anything so like a fire-spirit?" said Aymer, looking at her with admiring eyes.

"What does she represent?" asked the prince, who seemed strangely troubled.

"A firebrand!" replied Hilda, looking up at him with a mocking glance.

"But really the flame that burns on my heart's inmost altar," whispered Aymer, fondly.

"Do you really love me as much as that?" asked Hilda, and the prince, watching them, felt that he had nothing to fear here! She loves her husband, and will make him happy; but—Lillian!—and why wasn't Rudolph with her? What was that he had hinted—about wishing to travel?

The prince, with eyes turned gloomily on the ground, neither heard nor saw the strangely-costumed, merry crowd that was now pouring into the room, and it was not until his sleeve had been twitched several times that he became conscious that some one was trying to attract his attention. As he turned he saw a figure beckoning him as it glided into the crowd. He followed, and was led down several long passages, the beckoning figure pausing at length before an open door, signing towards it and then vanishing. The prince passed in through the door, and found himself in the presence of a little bent old man, with long, white hair, who greeted him with a snarling:

"Shut the door behind ye, and come here."

Somewhat surprised by this reception, the prince did as requested, and the old man looked at him from head to foot. "Hem! I like your looks. Yes, you shall have her," he said.

"Have her! Have whom?"

"A beauty, sir; a first-rate beauty! One you may go down on your knees to when you get her. Egad! her price is above rubies, and she has the rubies, too!"

"You don't take me for a Turk, do you?"

"I don't take you for a fool. But some one else did! You sent a note to a ghost by my housekeeper?"

"Then, you are the Earl of Ilfradon?"

"So they say. Well, the ghost got the note, and she sent you an answer."

"Which I received also," said the prince, stiffly.

"No, you are out there! Rudolph got the answer."

"Lord Doricourt?"

"Ha! ha! ha! he's been playing your game all this time, like the knave he is; and he's won the queen of hearts."

The prince's face flushed deeply. "Do you mean that the ghost is no ghost?"

"Hair, flesh and blood, and if you don't step in, Rudolph will carry her off this very night."

"I—don't—understand."

"Well, your head must be thick! I speak plainly enough. Challenge the Knight of the Phantom, crack his skull for him, and the lady's yours. That's the way they used to do it."

"Your son—Lord Doricourt—is already married!"

"But, you see, he's been in America, where the Mormons are, and thinks two wives better than one. Why, your brains must be made of wool! Look to the right hand as you enter the lists, and tell me what you see next the second pillar from the arch. And now, go; and the deuce go with you!"

With this benediction he dismissed the bewildered prince, who hurried off to put on his armor and prepare for the mimic joust.

(To be concluded in our next.)

THE NEW TARIFF COMMISSION.

WE give on page 285 the portraits of the members of the Tariff Commission recently appointed by the President. The oldest member of the Commission is Mr. Duncan F. Kenner, of Louisiana, who has attained the age of seventy years. He is a native of Louisiana, where he was a prominent politician before the war, an extensive sugar-planter, clear-headed and broad-minded. He is represented to be a moderate Protectionist. During the war he was a member of the Confederate Senate.

The next oldest member of the Commission is Hon. John W. H. Underwood, of Georgia, who was born in Elbert County in that State, November 20th, 1816, his father being Hon. Wm. Henderson Underwood, a noted wit of the State and for several years Judge of the Circuit Court. The subject of this sketch was admitted to the Bar in 1834, and was Solicitor-general for the Western Circuit from 1843 to 1847. He served as a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1850, and in 1857 was

elected to the Georgia House of Representatives, of which he was made Speaker. Subsequently he was a member of Congress. Since the war he has practiced his profession, being recognized on all sides as a lawyer of fine ability. A friend writes of his views as to the tariff: "Living in the iron regions of Georgia and Alabama, he naturally leans towards Protection, but is a conservative man in all things."

Mr. John L. Hayes, of Cambridge, Mass., is sixty years of age. He graduated at Dartmouth College, and read law at the Harvard Law School under Judge Story. Early in life he developed an interest in scientific subjects, and in 1843 he read a paper on glaciers which Darwin and Lyell regarded as the most important contribution up to that time towards the history of glacial phenomena in relation to geology. He was one of the first to lead the way for the formation of the Republican Party. From 1851 to 1854 he was the agent of Canada in securing a Reciprocity treaty. President Lincoln made him Acting Commissioner of the Patent Office, a position which he filled with credit. Since 1865 he has been Secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, and is the editor of a journal devoted to the interests of the wool manufacturers and growers. He is one of the closest of students, and few political economists in the country have given more constant attention to the topics which will come before the Commission than he has. The Boston Transcript says that the first proposition he will make to the Commission will be to reduce the tariff rates on woolen manufactures, which he represents on the Commission, fifty per cent.

Mr. Henry W. Oliver, Jr., of Pennsylvania, represents the iron interest of that State. Mr. Oliver is an iron manufacturer, running two establishments at Pittsburgh, and employing about 3,800 men. He was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1840, and came to this country a year later. He began his business life as a messenger for the Western Union Telegraph Company, afterwards entered the iron works of Grant, Bennett & Co., at Pittsburgh, and subsequently began business on his own account as an iron manufacturer, developing remarkable ability and meeting with great success. He has been interested in political affairs as a Republican, but has never held an office. In 1881 he was put forward as Senator Cameron's candidate for United States Senator from Pennsylvania, but the deadlock that followed compelled him to withdraw. On several occasions he has visited Washington as a representative of the iron interests of his State, and also appeared before the Ways and Means Committee while the Wood Tariff Bill was pending.

Mr. A. M. Garland, of Springfield, Ill., is a native of that State, having been born in 1833. His early education was derived altogether from local schools. In 1850 he entered a printing-office, and for eight years was employed at that trade. In 1858 he published a campaign paper in the interest of the American and Republican parties; subsequently, he engaged in the business of growing and selling wool, and it was while carrying on this industry that he became identified so largely and intimately with the Wool-growers' Associations of the country. In 1865 he was elected President of the Illinois Association, and has been re-elected seventeen consecutive years. In 1865 the present National Wool-growers' Association was organized, and at its annual session at Syracuse in 1873, Mr. Garland was chosen secretary, which position he held until May, 1878, when he was elected to the Presidency. This office Mr. Garland has held ever since. In 1870 Mr. Garland disposed of his ranch and applied himself to the duties of Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, to which he had been elected. In 1871 and 1872 he reorganized four-fifths of the county societies, placing them upon a permanent foundation, and preparing them for organization under State auspices, when the Society became merged in the State government as the "Illinois State Board of Agriculture" in 1873. At the first meeting of the Board in January, 1873, Garland was again chosen secretary for the term of two years. At the expiration of his term, early in 1875, he became identified with Western railroad interests, and has been connected with them in one capacity or another ever since. For more than fifteen years Mr. Garland has been a regular contributor to the live-stock journals of the United States, supplying in some cases all the articles relating to the sheep and wool interests, and during that time has delivered upwards of fifty addresses before the annual meetings and conventions of State Agricultural and Stock-growers' Societies. Being requested by the correspondent of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER to define the probable line of procedure of the Commission, Mr. Garland said: "I have not had any communication with other members of the Commission in any form whatever, and do not know or therefore care to say what the line of procedure will be. I presume, however, that the Commission will be called together in Washington very soon, because its time is limited, and will immediately organize and proceed to business. The time left for the performance of its duties is so short that I presume the work will be apportioned among sub-committees. 'What will the Commission do towards reducing customs duties?' 'Well, it will scarcely do for me under the circumstances to presume to predetermine the work of the Commission. I think, however, that it is a pretty well understood fact that the Commission was created by the tariff men—I mean as distinguished from free-traders—and that there would be a singular impropriety in giving the free-traders a representation upon the Commission. It is a protectionist measure, enacted for the purpose of removing the existing defects in the tariff laws, defects which have arisen not so much from original errors in the law as from the greatly changed circumstances of trade and production to which the old law is applied—notably the cost of production. I believe that it is generally considered that there are incongruities in the present tariff which ought to be adjusted." Headed, in reference to some newspaper allusions to himself: "As between free-trade and high tariff, or protective tariff, I am a believer in the protective tariff theory. But the charge that I am or have been in the pay of protective tariff organizations, in view of the fact that I have traveled and lectured under large personal expense for which I received no return, is peculiarly cruel."

Jacob A. Ambler, of Ohio, is an ex-member of Congress. He was born in 1829 at Pittsburgh, Pa., and moving to Ohio, studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1855 and 1859 he was a member of the Ohio Legislature; was afterwards, from 1859 to 1867, Judge of the Ninth Judicial District, and in the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses was a prominent member, serving on the Judiciary Committee with ability. He is a strong protectionist.

Mr. Robert P. Porter, of the District of Columbia, was born in England about thirty years ago, but he has lived in this country since he was twelve years old. For ten years he was a journalist in the West, and his researches concerning local and State taxation, debts and wealth, soon attracted much attention both at home and abroad. He was appointed by Superintendent Walker to take charge of all the census work relating to wealth, debt, taxation and railroads. The published volumes of the census show the ability with which he performed his task. He is now one of the editors of the International Review, and recently published a valuable and interesting book entitled, "The West in 1880." Mr. Porter will be one of the working members of the Commission, and will bring to his work an exceptional knowledge of the questions involved.

Two members of the Commission, Hon. W. A. Wheeler and John S. Phelps, having declined to serve, the President has nominated in their places Alexander R. Boteler, of West Virginia, and William A. McMahon, of New York, while Mr. Hayes is promoted to the chairmanship of the Commission. Mr. Boteler was formerly a member of Congress, served on Stonewall Jackson's staff during the war and is a moderate Democrat. Mr. McMahon has been for many years employed in the New York Custom House, where he is now in charge of the division of duties, and therefore brings the knowledge of an expert to the discharge of his duties.

THE NEW STEAMSHIP "GUYANDOTTE."

WE give on page 285 illustrations, interior and exterior, of the new iron screw-steamer Guyandotte, lately launched, and now running successfully in the Old Dominion Steamship Company's line of steamers. The Guyandotte may be described as a twin-sister of the Roanoke, another vessel of the same line, and finished about the same time, and the illustration and description of one will apply equally well to the other. The steamships were built by John Roach & Co., at their yards at Chester, Pa., under the special inspection of the American Shipmasters' Association, in accordance with their rules, and are classed for twenty years in the Record of Shipping. The dimensions are: Length, 270 feet; breadth of beam, 41 feet; depth of hold from base line, 26 feet and 9 inches. All known appliances for securing the safety and comfort of passengers have been adopted in their construction. The engines used are compound, the high pressure cylinders being 38 inches in diameter, and the low-pressure, 74 inches. The piston stroke is 4½ feet; the boilers are 13 feet in diameter, 12 feet long, and tested to carry 90 pounds of steam, insuring a good rate of speed. There are three decks and a hurricane deck. The accommodations for 100 passengers are of a superior order, the state rooms being all elegantly upholstered. The saloons are finished in a choice variety of hard woods, and the ventilation is perfect. The completion of the Roanoke and Guyandotte enables the company to furnish a daily passenger and freight steamship service between New York, Norfolk and Newport News—the new seaboard terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. A tri-weekly service to City Point and Richmond is also performed; in addition the company's steamers cover the inland rivers and sounds of Virginia and North Carolina, including Hampton, Old Point Comfort and Fortress Monroe—where is situated the famous Hygeia Hotel, the most popular resort, summer and winter, on the Atlantic coast—Newbern, Washington, etc., etc. It also has a line of fine steamers between New York and Lewes, Del., connecting with railroads owned by the company in that vicinity. The fleet comprises about twenty-five iron and wooden vessels, aggregating over 20,000 tons burden, and the business of the line has extended to vast proportions. At Newport News connection will be made with the freight trains of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway system to and from all points West, Northwest and Southwest, and with passenger trains for the Virginia Springs, Lexington, Louisville and all connecting points. The distance between New York and Norfolk is reckoned at 285 nautical miles, and the trip is usually made in from twenty-two to twenty-four hours. It speaks well for this company that during its career of over fifteen years not a single life out of the hundreds of thousands entrusted to its care has been lost.

THE TROUBLES IN EGYPT.

THE apprehension lest the excitement which has for weeks prevailed in Egypt might end in bloodshed was justified on Sunday, the 11th inst., when a serious riot occurred in the streets of Alexandria. Accounts differ as to the origin of the trouble. According to one story, it grew out of a dispute between a Maltese and an Arab donkey-boy, in which the latter was stabbed, while another account represents that the outbreak was organized by the prefect of the police, with the assistance of a fanatic orator. However this may be, the disturbances commenced almost simultaneously at different points, and they continued for some time before the authorities took any steps to suppress them. A mob of natives collected and attacked Europeans wherever they could find them. Mr. Cookson, the English Consul, who was on his way to the Governor's residence, was struck on the head with a bludgeon, had one of his arms broken, and only escaped more serious maltreatment by his coachman's lashing the horses and escaping from the crowd. The carriage of the Greek Consul was stopped by a number of soldiers, and the occupants were dragged out, the consul himself being severely beaten, while the Italian Consul was wounded by a stone, and the wife of the Austrian Consul-general was attacked and insulted. The engineer of the British man-of-war Superb was stabbed to death, and the surgeon attached to the same vessel was badly wounded. The rioting commenced in a street near the Great Square, into which the mob made their way, demolishing the music pavilions and the furniture in the adjoining cafe, and wreaking their vengeance upon foreigners wherever they could find them. In many cases Europeans were dragged out of their carriages and murdered with sticks and legs of tables or chairs obtained by sacking the shops, while some were killed by bayonets. One American officer had a narrow escape, but no citizen of this country lost his life. Over two hundred persons are believed to have been killed, among the number being six Englishmen, three Italians and one German. The whole foreign population of Alexandria was of course thrown into a state of alarm, and the men-of-war in the harbor were speedily filled with foreigners who sought refuge upon them. The disturbances continued five hours, the soldiers for some time looking on without interfering, and the panic which followed lasted for days. The situation on the 14th was thus described by a correspondent at Alexandria: "Not only women and children are leaving the country, but men with large material interests in Egypt are begging passage and leaving their property behind. Many large capitalists are arranging to leave Egypt permanently, not in panic, but after calmly calculating the cost of such a step. The mail steamer took 300 deck passengers who paid first-class fare, and three other steamers took 1,000 passengers. Boatmen asked fifty francs to carry persons on board the steamers. The usual fare is only one franc. The Austrian Lloyd's have sent two and the French Messageries Maritimes seven large steamers to Alexandria for the purpose of removing Europeans who desire to leave the country. Many refugees from Egypt, mostly families of British residents of Alexandria, have arrived at Nicosia, Cyprus."

Our illustration shows the Great Square in Alexandria, about which the riot principally raged.

THE NEW JERSEY SHAD-FISHERIES.

THE shad-fisheries on the Jersey shore of the Delaware River have always been an important interest, but have become especially valuable since the State undertook the work of encouraging and protecting them. The Chairman of the Fish Commission, Hon. E. J. Anderson, using wisely the appropriation annually made, guards with ceaseless vigilance not only the fisheries of the Delaware, but the waters of all the lakes and rivers, enforcing the laws enacted for their protection, and carrying on a business in stocking depleted streams with fish which is not equalled in effectiveness anywhere outside of the National Commission. The important results which have been accomplished in that State in the propagation of food fish appear all the more remarkable when it is understood that the appropriations have been meagre almost to meanness, and that the Commission have been required to give their services wholly without compensation. Fortunately, the chairman is not only a man of large executive capacity, but an enthusiast as well, and what has been lacking in means for the work of the Commission he has supplied by his energy and devotion to the interest committed to his care. To him more than to any and all other persons in the

State the prosperous condition of the fishery interest is confessedly due. In all, some 3,500 men are employed in the drift-net business on the Delaware below tide-water. Some of the most important fisheries are at Gloucester City, to which an official visit was recently made by the State Commission. The spectacle of casting the nets and hauling them in is a most attractive one. A correspondent thus describes it: "A long flat-boat manned by a score of men darts out from the beach like an arrow. The net, piled up in the stern, is allowed to drop off as the boat proceeds until it is all stretched out in the river. Then the boat turns and the lusty fishermen pull one end towards the shore to the point of starting. It is hard work, but they make quick time, and in a few minutes both ends of the rope to which the net is attached are fastened ashore. They are then fastened to two great windlasses and the fishermen take hold of the bars, and with the aid of two horses wind the ropes slowly, drawing the net towards shore. More than half of the men are colored, and when they are fairly started they raise their voices, with wild and beautiful effect, to the melody of the plantation songs. There is a pause while each man is served with an extra gill of grog, and then the work goes on. Soon the net itself approaches the shore and the men wade into the water to aid in hauling it. The windlasses are next stopped, and as the long oval made by the net-buoys grows smaller the men go further into the stream, and their song rises higher and stronger as they pull at the seine in time with the music. When the net has been reduced to a circumference of perhaps one hundred feet they begin to 'bag' it. A circle is formed about it and the seine is constantly decreased until the great weight of fish is gathered in one small pouch of the seine. The 'market-boat' is brought alongside, and stout men with a great basket scoop up the finny beauties and roll them into the boat, which immediately starts for the city market."

A delicacy peculiar to Gloucester City is the shad "planked." Epicures agree that the fish is never so toothsome as when served in this form. The shad is fastened to an oak plank, placed before a hot fire of coals, and in that position slowly toasted, the cook meanwhile industriously "basting" it with a savory dressing. The merit of this process is that all the juices of the fish are preserved, while every part of it is equally well cooked. In South Jersey the man who is not able to dispose of an entire fish thus prepared is considered worse than a heathen and barbarian. Our illustration shows both the method of catching and of "planking" the shad.

THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.

The Raw Material used for porcelain manufacture in Japan is obtained from the neighborhood of Arita, in the Province of Hizen, and appears to consist of elastic eruptive masses of tertiary, containing a large proportion of potash mica, probably due to the action of later eruptions.

The Sand of the Desert of Sahara is of a yellow color and consists of about ninety per cent. of well rounded quartz grains and nine per cent. of feldspar. Other minerals found in it, but in very small quantity, are chalk, clay, halite, sylvite, magnetite, chromite, garnet, olivine, amphibole and pyroxene.

Professor Whitney dissents from the theory that the removal of forests has been the cause of the dryness and desolation of regions which were once fertile and populous. He admits that the greater proportion of land to water in late geological eras may have a little to do with the decreased rainfall, but attributes it mainly to a lowering of the intensity of solar radiation.

About fifty fine specimens of the rare fossil fish *Catopterus gracilis* were brought to light a few days ago in a ravine near Little Falls, between Middletown and Durham, Conn. These fish were found in the triassic formation, and, according to geologists, must be about 3,000,000 years old. When they were alive the waters of the Atlantic reached the centre of Connecticut. Sir Charles Lyell first found the fossil fish in this place some fifty years ago, and it is said that there are only three places in North America where this variety can be obtained.

The Permanent Exhibition of the Inventors' Institute was opened at the Cooper Union Building, in New York city, last week. The exhibition rooms comprise four halls on the first floor, five large rooms on the second floor, and a room for heavy machinery in the basement. The four main halls make up a miniature fair. Hundreds of inventions were displayed, all in working order, while glass blowers, a candy-booth, and a cider-press helped to make the visitors imagine they were at an American Institute Fair. The rooms on the second floor are filled with innumerable working models of new and novel inventions. The offices of the institute are situated on this floor, and there is also a reading-room for the use of inventors and their friends, fully supplied with current trade and technical publications. The institute is an incorporated organization, and is managed by a Board of Trustees.

A Postal Telegraph Company has recently been organized, the design of which is to establish a system of trunk lines of telegraph between the large cities of the country for the transmission by wire of the mail of business firms at a much lower rate than is charged by the present companies. The incorporators claim to be able to send long letters of any description over the proposed wires at very much less than the present rates. The first line, between New York and Chicago, is now in course of construction. The telegraphic letters, when received, will be placed in the Post Office, so as to make the mail service do the delivery. Business mail can therefore be sent at the close of the day's work in one city and delivered by mail carriers in another, however remote, the next morning. The system of telegraphy used will be the "Harmonic," invented by Professor Elisha Gray, of Highland Park, Ill. The application of harmonics to telegraphy is based upon the familiar principle of acoustics that a solid body having a musical note will vibrate by sympathy when in connection with another body having the same note. The apparatus is so arranged that a number of different messages may be sent over the same wire at one time, each pitched, so to speak, on a different key. As a result great economy in transmission is obtained.

Death-roll of the Week.

JUNE 12TH.—In New York city, Erasmus W. Smith, one of the best known mechanical engineers in the country, aged 60 years; at Somerville, N. J., Rev. Dr. Abraham Messier, one of the oldest ministers of the Dutch Reformed Church, having served fifty-six years as pastor, aged 82; at London, England, Vice-Admiral Robert Hall, Naval Secretary of the Admiralty, aged 65. June 13th.—At Bristol, N. H., O. K. Mason, a prominent politician, aged 84. At Brooklyn, N. Y., Rev. Levi S. Weed, a well-known Methodist clergyman, aged 55. June 15th.—In New York city, Colonel Moses Summers, formerly editor of the Syracuse Standard, and latterly Post-Warden, aged 63; at Columbus, O., William Dennison, War Governor of Ohio, ex-Postmaster-General, and long a prominent Republican politician, aged 66; at Boston, Mass., George Y. Sawyer, a prominent lawyer, and formerly Judge in New Hampshire; at Hartford, Conn., Robert Buell, a leading broker, aged 80. June 16th.—At Albany, N. Y., Captain David Hitchcock, for fifty years connected with Hudson River steamboats, aged 65; at Richmond, Va., Rev. Robert F. Jackson, a well-known Episcopal clergyman; at Newport, R. I., Captain S. A. Gardner, Harbor Master; at Paris, France, General Ernest Louis Octave Courtot de Cissey, a French soldier of reputation, aged 71.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

THE Cincinnati Italian Society has resolved to erect a bronze statue of Garibaldi in that city.

THE Empress of Russia was safely delivered of a daughter, who will be called Olga, on the 13th of June.

MR. TENNYSON, who is now in his seventy-second year, is able to read very little, his eyesight being sadly impaired.

FRANK L. HARRIS, the only survivor of Dr. Hayes's Arctic Expedition, is janitor of one of the Boston Public Schools.

THE residents of Alexandria Bay are going to erect a monument to Dr. J. G. Holland in the Lutheran Cemetery there.

MISS CYNTHIA M. WILD, of Genesee, N. Y., has been elected professor of rhetoric and history in the Ohio University.

MRS. GARFIELD has been elected a member of the Board of Trustees of Hiram (Ohio) College, in the place her husband held for many years.

A MOVEMENT has been started in San Francisco to erect a monument in that city to the memory of the Rev. Isaac Owen, the pioneer of Methodism in California.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, JR., has been promoted to a \$1,600 clerkship in the United States Sub-Treasury in New York city. He is the nephew of his namesake, General Grant.

MR. MOODY, the revivalist, who has been in England the past year, proposes to visit Paris to hold a series of revival services among the English and American residents of that city.

THE room in the Franklin Cottage, Elberon, in which President Garfield died, is closed and draped heavily with mourning. In this condition, it is stated, it will always remain.

MRS. ELLA J. WHEELER, of Boston, has given \$30,000 to the Society of Friends for the endowment of the Friends' School at Providence. It is to be known as the Elizabeth Frye fund.

MRS. REBECCA TAYLOR, mother of the late Bayard Taylor, has presented to a leading drygoods house in Philadelphia a handsome skein of silk, reeled and spun with her own hands, in the eighty-third year of her age.

MADAME MODJESKA is in luck. All of her husband's estates in Poland have been recently restored to him, and an amnesty granted for past offenses. The Empress of Russia was the intermediary and intercessor.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY has conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law upon Robert Browning, Professors Goldwin Smith and Nordenfjeld, Dr. Allen Thomson, Louis Pasteur and George Frederick Watts, R. A.

THE President has nominated Samuel B. Axtell, of Ohio, formerly Governor of Utah and New Mexico, as Chief Justice of the latter Territory, and ex-Congressman Rollin M. Daggett, of Nevada, as Minister to the Hawaiian Islands.

PERRY YEASBY, an old colored servant and protégé of Senator David Davis, died at Wilmington, Del., last week. Perry was born a slave to an uncle of Mr. Davis, and served until his manumission as body-servant to Mr. Davis.

UPON the two pillars which stand before each of the three entrances of Mr. James Gordon Bennett's residence at Newport have been placed bronze owls. They are really gas-lamps, the lights streaming from their eyes with weird effect.

MR. S. R. NILES, the advertising agent of Boston, has received a cable from Paris instructing him to advertise the Au Bon Marche, the largest drygoods house in the world, in the leading cities of the United States, from Boston to San Francisco.

THE President has approved the sentence in the case of Second Lieutenant Henry O. Flipper (colored), Tenth Cavalry, tried by court martial on charges of embezzlement and conduct unbecoming an officer, and sentenced to dismissal from the service.

REV. SAMUEL LONGFELLOW has resigned the pastorate of the Unitarian Church at Germantown, Pa., which he has held for five years, in order that he may, at the request of the family, write the biography of his brother, the late Henry W. Longfellow.

GARIBALDI, after the Tyrolean war, presented his sword to an Englishman, who will be requested by the family to present it to the Municipality of Rome. Colonel Chambers has offered to return to the family of Garibaldi the sword and flag used by the General at Montevideo.

JOHN MOORING, one of the now few survivors of the battle of Trafalgar, in which engagement he was captain of the maintop of the *Thunderer*, died in England recently, at the age of 102. Until a few months ago he retained a clear recollection of all the events of that memorable day.

JUNE 1ST, the third anniversary of the death of the son of Napoleon III., was commemorated by the ex-Empress Eugenie, Prince Lucien and many of their friends, by appropriate ceremonies at the tomb at Chislehurst. A wreath of immortelles was sent to be placed on the tomb by Queen Victoria and the Princess Beatrice.

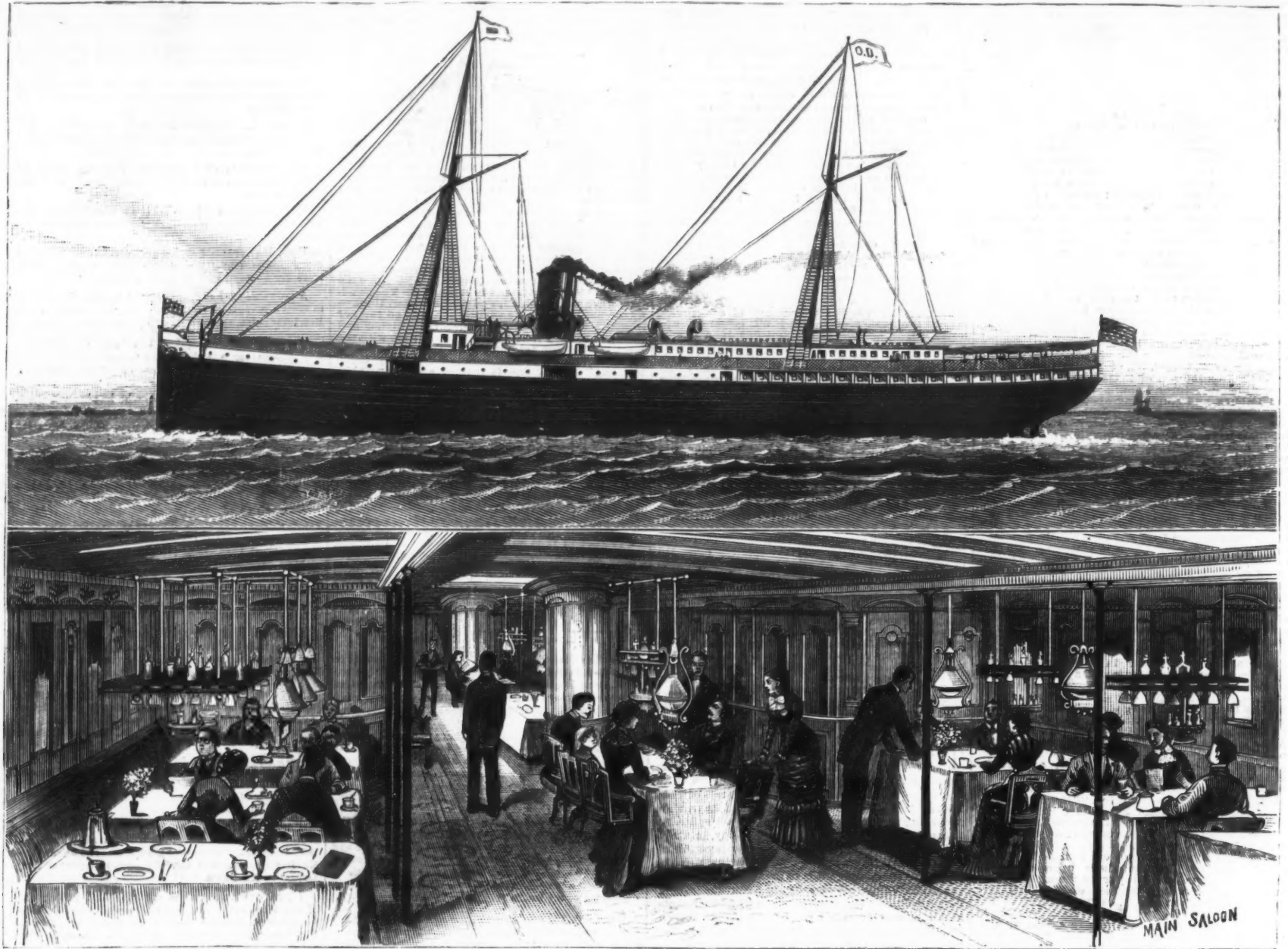
THE President has made no programme for the summer as yet. The statement that he has engaged a cottage at Long Branch is incorrect, although it is probable he will spend a day or two at that resort during the summer. The President will not leave the capital until after the adjournment of Congress, except perhaps for a day's recreation now and then.

SERGEANT MARON, who tried to shoot Guitierrez, writes from the Albany Penitentiary to a Cleveland sympathizer: "I am in good health, thank the Lord, and am trimming shoes the best I can. I am treated very well by the officers of this prison, yet I would like my liberty, and I will shoot no more only in defense of my country."

GIROLAMO SAVONAROLA has at last been honored by the erection of a monument in Florence, the city in which he was hanged and his body burned nearly four centuries ago. The inaugural ceremonies took place a fortnight ago. The monument bears a life-size marble statue of the great reformer, upon the pedestal of which is the inscription: "Regenerated Italy to Girolamo Savonarola, after 384 years."

In view of the wishes expressed in Garibaldi's will, the Italian Ministers of Public Instruction has presented in the Chamber of Deputies a Bill, for which urgency was voted, for the purchase of the crematory apparatus invented by Professor Gorini, with which to cremate the body of Garibaldi. The papers publish an agreement of the members of the Garibaldi family to give the island of Caprera to the Italian nation.

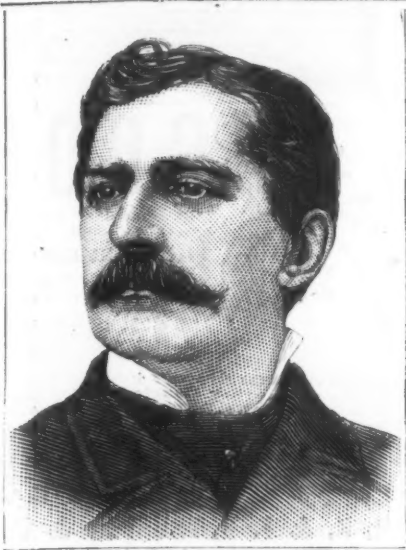
ON the 20th of June Queen Victoria completed the forty-fifth year of her reign—a record which has been excelled by only three English sovereigns, Edward III. with 59 years; Henry III. with 56, and George III. with 60. Victoria in age has been surpassed by eleven sovereigns since the Norman conquest. They are Henry I., who lived to be 67 years; Henry III., who died at 65; Edward I., 67; Edward III., 69; Elizabeth, 69; James II., 68; George I., 67; George II., 77; George III., 82; George IV., 68, and William IV., 78.



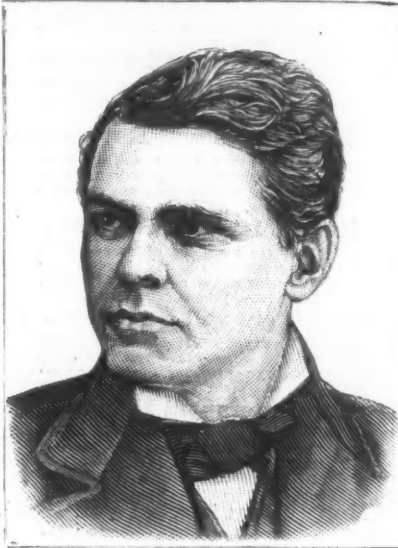
EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR VIEWS OF THE NEW IRON SCREW-STEAMER "GUYANDOTTE," OF THE OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP LINE.—SEE PAGE 283.



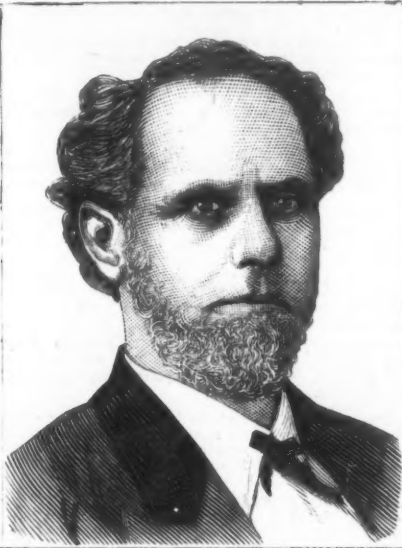
EGYPT.—THE GREAT SQUARE IN ALEXANDRIA, SCENE OF THE RIOT OF JUNE 11TH.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.—SEE PAGE 283.



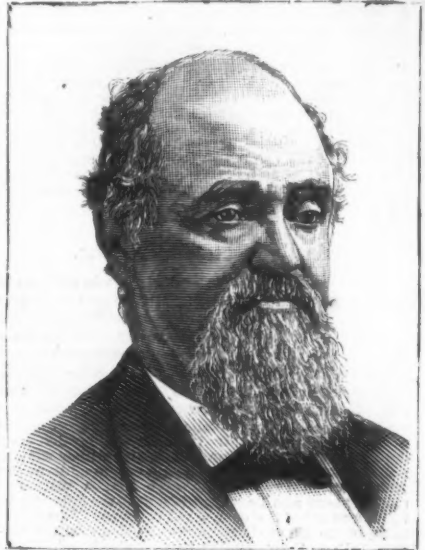
HENRY W. OLIVER, JR.



ROBERT F. PORTER.



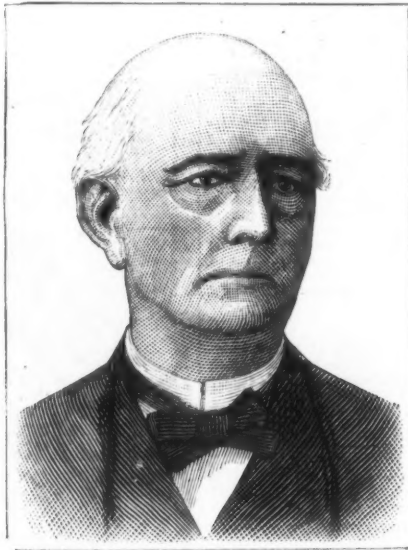
JACOB A. AMBLER.



JOHN W. H. UNDERWOOD.



JOHN L. HAYES.

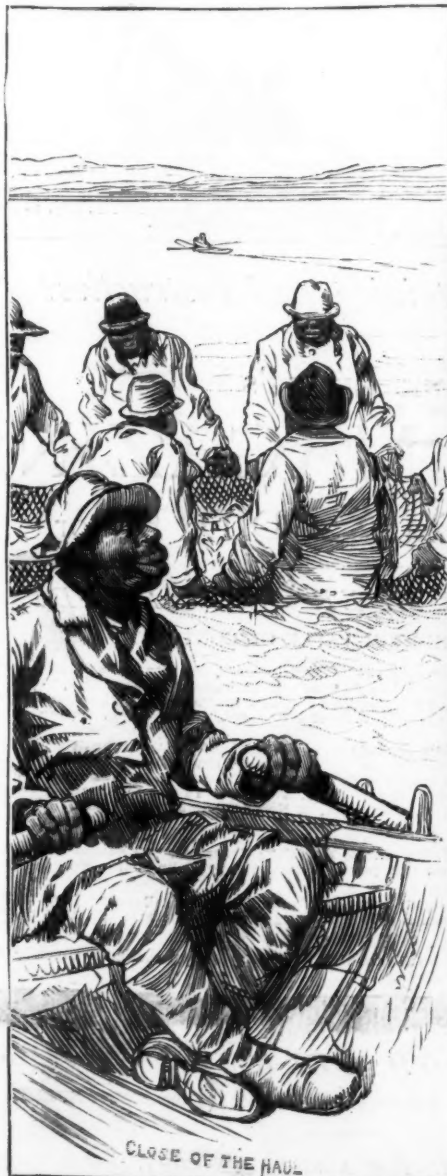


DUNCAN F. KENNER.



AUSTIN M. GARLAND.

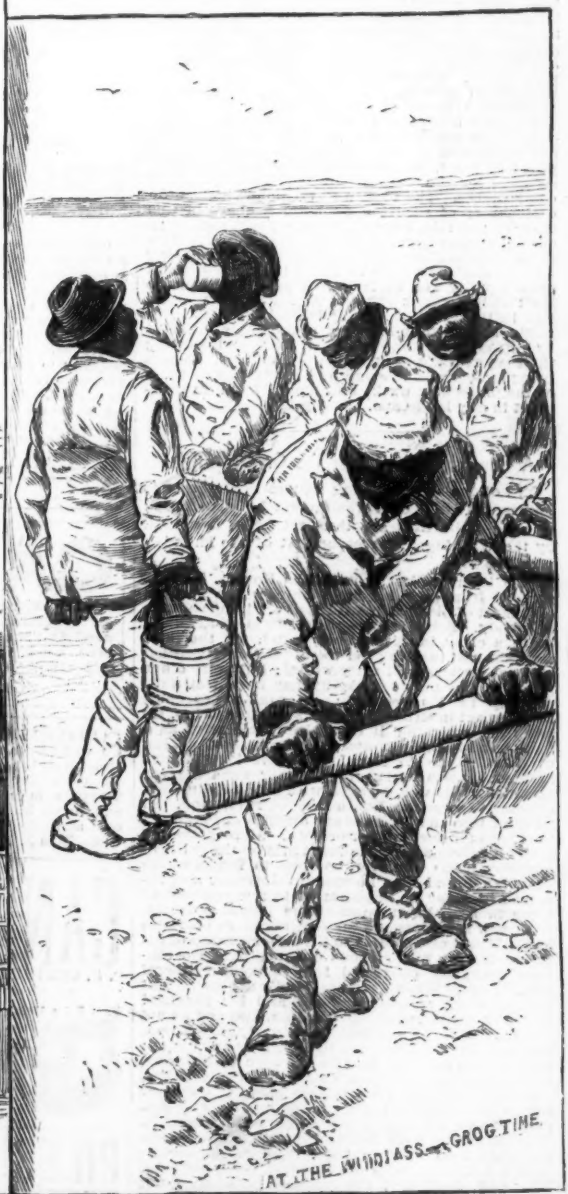
THE MEMBERS OF THE NEW TARIFF COMMISSION.—FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY KURTZ, ROCHER, RYDER, TAYLOR, PIETZ AND CLARKE.—SEE PAGE 282.



CLOSE OF THE HAUL.



PLANKED SHAD.



AT THE WHARF—GROG TIME.

NEW JERSEY.—THE SHAD-FISHERIES ON THE DELAWARE RIVER—CHARACTER SKETCHES AT GLOUCESTER CITY.—SEE PAGE 283.

His Power Unimpaired.

THE Chinese Grand Secretary, Li Hung Chang, against whom strong influence was recently brought to bear at Peking, has again proved to be master of the political situation. His adversaries endeavored to have twenty-seven months' full term of mourning for his mother imposed upon him. This would have terminated his career. The Emperor limits the term to one hundred days, so that his way is virtually uninterrupted. During his temporary retirement from the Governor-Generalship of the Chihli provinces his place will be taken by a family connection, the Viceroy in Canton, whose post again will be filled by an adherent of Li, the Grand Secretary. The power, therefore, will remain intact on all sides.

An Unconquerable Prejudice.

THE progress of German efforts to win over from their French sympathies the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine appears to be as slow as ever it was, and as ineffectual. Ten years have really done but little with the great mass of the people, whatever else it may have done in outward forms and appearances. No better example of this has of late occurred than a motion which the representatives of these provinces in the German Reichstag recently gave notice of their intention to introduce. By this motion they declare that in future such of their number who do not speak German shall be allowed to address the Reichstag in French. Imagine Prince Bismarck sitting there and hearing his measures opposed in the language of the conquered country! These presumptuous Alsace-Lorrainers also ask that the dictatorship in their country be now abolished. Vain thought; not while representatives ask to speak French in the Reichstag shall this be done.

Ancient Chinese Bank-Notes.

THE oldest bank-notes are the "flying money," or "convenient money," first issued in China, 2,697 A. C. Originally these notes were issued by the treasury, but experience dictated a change to the system of banks under government inspection and control. The early Chinese "greenbacks" were in all essentials similar to the modern bank-notes, bearing the name of the bank, the date of issue, the number of the note, the signature of the official issuing it, indications of its value in figures, in words, and in the pictorial representation of coins or pieces of coins equal in amount to its face value, and a notice of the pains and penalties for counterfeiting. Over and above all was a laconic exhortation to industry and thrift—"Produce all you can; spend with economy." The notes were printed in blue ink on paper made from the fibre of the mulberry-tree. One issued in 1,399 is preserved in the Asiatic Museum at St. Petersburg.

Cultivating the Cork Oak.

IN the "cork tree," that species of oak whose elastic bark is of so much practical value in the manufacture of the familiar stoppers to the millions of bottles and jars in which it is becoming more and more the custom to preserve all kinds of eatables and drinkables, many countries might find a profitable object of agriculture. The cork harvest in Spain, which, with France, Portugal and Italy, is the principal source from whence we derive our supplies, is becoming every year more scanty, owing to the greed of growers, who have injured the stock of trees by stripping them of their bark too frequently. The tree which produces the most valuable cork does not come to maturity for a quarter of a century, and can only be barked to advantage every eight or ten years; but the temptation to make rapid profits has been too great to withstand, and the result has been the injury or ruin of many plantations. Some of the quick-growing varieties produce an inferior, porous kind of cork, but the best are the slowest of growth. England alone imports some 10,000 tons of cork per annum, and the quantity is yearly increasing, notwithstanding the introduction of many substitutes for corks, such as plugs of wood, whose fibres have been specially softened for the purpose, india-rubber and other contrivances. The French Government, seeing the desirability of securing as large a share of this trade as possible, have for several years past given special encouragement to the formation of plantations of the cork-oak in Algeria, and the same thing will, no doubt, be done in Tunis; but the tree will grow equally well in India, Central America, the West Indies, many parts of Africa and Australia, and in the South Sea Islands, and planters there might lay the foundation of a profitable industry by introducing some of these trees and starting their systematic cultivation. The tree, besides being a most valuable one and easily cultivated, is of magnificent growth, and would form an ornament in any landscape.

A Congressman Out of the Ordinary Run.

ONE of the most striking figures in Congress is Representative George Washington Jones, of Texas, whose peculiarities are thus set forth, described by the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Record:

"He is the tallest man in the House. His uncombed iron-gray shock of hair, which spreads over most of his face in a stubby beard, tops a long, thin body. Behind his rugged brow is an excellent brain, a clear, incisive, strong mind. In the thin, seamy throat lurks a good voice. He is well posted on most matters, and witty withal; but every other factor in the man's make-up has been lost until recently in his eccentric external appearance, brought out in strong relief by his habits of life. He has been roughing it ever since he started as a farm-hand in the mountains of Tennessee, picking up law by the blazing logs in the long winter nights. He was a struggling lawyer when the war broke out. He was, he says, with a fine distinction, opposed to secession but in favor of revolution. So he went into the Confederate army, and fought in the ranks for one or other or both. All he got out of it was a colonelcy, which placed him on the political highway. The war over, he went to Texas, where Sheridan found him Lieutenant-Governor and removed him as an impediment to reconstruction." Since then he has mounted from height to height, until now he represents the Greenbackers of Texas in the House and aspires to the Governorship of his State. He is a very curious old mossback smooth-bore, partially converted into a modern liberal rifled gun—a shrewd, simple, kindly old man. But his quarters! and his clothes! and his lunches! However, eccentricities distinguish, and had he not lived in a half-furnished, unpainted, uncarpeted, unswept back attic-room, lighted by the battered gas jet from the hall; had he not worn blue flannel shirts, checked gingham shirts, red cloth shirts, without collars or cuffs, coarse boots and coarser homespun; had he not munched apples and ginger cakes on the floor of the House while his sybaritic colleagues were feasting on champagne, crabs and robins on toast in the café of the House, he would not have been heard from quite so soon. His hard, unpoetical life becomes pathetic, if not noble, when you are told, as I have been, that his sacrifices are made for the sake of needy relations, and you forget all his oddities and peculiarities in thinking of those for whom he lives."

FUN.

LAST words of Webster; Zythepary, zythum.

It sounds a little paradoxical to say that the man whose life is insured must die to recover, but it is nevertheless true.

"No you don't; you must pay as you go!" exclaimed the landlord, as he caught an impecunious boarder trying to skip away.

SAWMILLS were first used in Europe in the fifteenth century. Before that, a man who swore he lost his leg in the army was generally believed.

It is estimated by the census of 1880 that there is an average of . . . and a quarter persons to each family. In many of them the husband is the quarter.

MUSICAL MAIDEN: "I hope I am not boring you playing so much?" Enamored Youth: "Oh, no! Pray go on! I'd so much sooner hear you play than talk!"

"MOTHER, what have people got noses for?" asked an Austin child of her mother, who had seen better days. "To turn up at poor folks, my child," was the cynical response.

THEY were talking about beauty the other evening, when Miss Smith remarked: "Well, say what you will, homely people are almost always unusually bright." Miss Brown (sotto voce): "The egotist!"

INEBRIATE stumbles against pedestrian. Pedestrian (indignantly): "Now, then, where are your eyes? Couldn't you see me?" "Thas allri—I shaw you—shaw you double." "Well, then, why didn't you keep clear of me and not bump against me in that fashion?" "Cosh I thought I'd pass between you—shee?"

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE AS A COOLING DRINK.

DR. M. H. HENRY, New York, says: "It possesses claims as a beverage beyond anything I know of in the form of medicine, and in nervous diseases I know of no preparation to equal it."

THOSE who have passed a Summer in the famous Adirondack Mountains will not need to be told of "Martins," a place celebrated to all tourists. It is now known as the Saranac Lake House, and is the gateway to the mountain lakes and the Blue Mountain region—the headquarters for sportsmen who seek the unrivaled attractions of a camping ground in the way of hunting and fishing and grandeur of scenery. Mr. Milo B. Miller, the proprietor of the Saranac Lake House, is noted for the excellence of his table, and the addition of all modern conveniences makes the hotel a superior resort for regular and transient guests.

DO not go to the country without a bottle of ANGSTUR BITTERS to flavor your soda and lemonade, and keep your digestive organs in order. Be sure it is the genuine ANGSTUR of world-wide fame, and manufactured only by Dr. J. G. B. SIEBERT & SONS.

NOT ONLY ANALYSIS, BUT EXPERIENCE Has proved that nothing is better fitted for the infantile and invalid stomach than ANSTUR-SWISS MILK-FOOD.

TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE.

MILLIONS of rats, mice, cats, bedbugs, roaches, lose their lives by collision with "ROUGH ON RATS," sold by druggists, 15c. per box.

BECAUSE it adds to personal beauty by restoring color and lustre to gray or faded hair, and is beneficial to the scalp, is why PARKER'S HAIR BALM is such a popular dressing.

HALFORD SAUCE, the best and cheapest relish; sold only in bottle, unrivaled by any for family use.

"USE Redding's Russia Salve."

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in tins only (½ lb. and 1 lb.) labeled.

JAMES EPPS & CO., HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS, London, England.

CASTRINE

This Elegant Preparation is put up in Bottles in the form of a Cordial, and is recommended for Loss of Appetite and General Debility. Removes all unpleasant feelings after eating.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

SARANAC LAKE HOUSE "ADIRONDACKS." This well-known and popular Summer Resort, beautifully situated on Lower Saranac Lake, the key to the mountain lakes and Blue Mountain Lake Region, opened May 1st. Table best in the mountains; rooms large, well-ventilated and thoroughly renovated and newly-furnished throughout; accommodations, 250 guests. Send for circular. Address MILO B. MILLER, Proprietor, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

CANDY

Send \$1, \$2, \$3 or \$5 for a retail box by express of the best candies in the world. Put up in handsome boxes suitable for presents. Strictly pure. Try it once. Address,

C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 75 Madison St., Chicago.

First Prize Medal, Vienna, 1874. C. WEIS, Manufacturer of Meerschaum Pipes, Smokers' Articles, etc., wholesale and retail. Repairing done. Circular free. 399 Broadway, N. Y. Factories, 60 Walker St. and Vienna. Raw meerschaum and amber for sale.

ITCHING PILES.—Moisture, intense itching; most at night; sure cures. Swayne's Ointment. At Druggists.

PERFEZ—Develops and restores strength and youth. \$1. N. E. Map Inscriptions, 24 Tremont Row, Boston.

VALUABLE TRUTHS

"If you are suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness, take cheer, for

Hop Bitters will Cure you.

"If you are simply ailing, if you feel weak and dispirited, without clearly knowing why,

Hop Bitters will Revive you.

"If you are a Minister, and have overtaxed yourself with your pastoral duties, or a Mother, worn out with care and work,

Hop Bitters will Restore you.

"If you are a man of business or laborer weakened by the strain of your every-day duties, or a man of letters, toiling over your midnight work,

Hop Bitters will Strengthen you.

"If you are suffering from over-eating or drinking, any indiscretion or dissipation, or are young and growing too fast, as is often the case,

Hop Bitters will Relieve you.

"If you are in the workshop, on the farm, at the desk, anywhere, and feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating.

Hop Bitters is what you Need.

"If you are old, and your blood thin and impure, pulse feeble, your nerves unsteady, and your faculties waning,

Hop Bitters will give you New Life and Vigor.

"HOP BITTERS is an elegant, healthy and refreshing flavoring for sick-room drinks, impure water, etc., rendering them harmless, and sweetening the mouth, and cleansing the stomach."

THE ONLY PERFECT SEWING MACHINE. SIMPLEST, LATEST IMPROVED. MOST DURABLE & BEST. NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO. 30 UNION SQUARE, N. Y. CHICAGO, ILL. ORANGE, MASS. OR ATLANTA, GA.

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 "sana sana in corpore sano"—the healthy mind in the
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 application of man's ingenuity, aided by natural and sci-
 entific laws, can devise, to accomplish so desired an end,
 cannot fail to be heartily welcomed by mankind in general,
 and especially by those who are held in the bondage
 of disease.

WHAT IS MEANT
 By the cure of disease by magnetism? The columns of a
 newspaper cannot be used for such a purpose. That
 would more properly belong to the pages of a journal
 devoted to scientific investigation. Let us, then, in a
 few words as possible, inquire what is the nature of the
 agency through which and by which disease can be and is
 now constantly being cured, by the application to and in-
 tro-mission into the human body of continuous currents
 of magnetism. Experimental physiology has proved be-
 yond all question that the nervous powers are the con-
 trolling agencies by which the various functional activi-
 ties are carried on and perfected, and of the many theo-
 ries that have been promulgated by physiologists
 respecting the nature of nervous power and how it ex-
 pends its influence, there is not one that seems more
 feasible and more consistent with its modes and the ph-
 enomena of its manifestation than the idea that electricity,
 or more properly magnetism, is the native and mysteri-
 ous force through whose agency the great impelling
 nerve powers of the body are kept in constant pos-
 session of their controlling influences and effects. No agent
 has yet been found that can quicken the benumbed and
 paralyzed member or faculty like the reinvigorating
 stimulus of electro-magnetism.

THIS BEING SO,
 Then an affinity or identity between this mysterious force
 and nerve manifestation is indisputable; and if, as has been
 said, the nervous powers are the controlling agencies of
 the functional activities of the body, and if these powers
 are due to electrical or magnetic influences, then the
 presence or absence of the one must assuredly induce
 the vitality or non-vitality of the other. Again, what are
 some of the effects that we commonly see produced by
 disease? Take, for example, that form of nervous and
 muscular derangement called Locomotor Ataxia. What
 is Locomotor Ataxia? The two words signify want or
 absence of order or method in locomotion; the patient is
 incapable of directing his movements, and hence we see
 the hesitating, stumbling efforts to walk, the proneness
 to falling, etc., followed in due time by helpless and
 complete paralysis. By the teachings of pathology we
 are directed to the nature of the disease and the organs
 affected by it; but that we will not discuss here, except
 to say that the muscular powers of the body fail to re-
 ceive their nerve stimulation, only in an intermittent
 and irregular way, and in consequence the muscles, in-
 stead of being kept in their wonted activity and con-
 tractibility, as it is technically called, now act feebly and
 ineffectually, and the patient staggers and stumbles in
 his efforts at locomotion. The

RESOURCES OF MEDICINE

Are almost inert here, and, as a last resort, the subtle in-
 fluences of electricity are invoked by the physician. Why
 does he fail to reanimate and restore? Simply because
 he employs the electric influences intermittently and
 feebly, and the deadened nerve forces, instead of being
 reinforced and strengthened, are only fitfully agitated,
 and thereby rendered more powerless than ever. In the
 same way we might consider the delay or cessation of
 the functional activities in other parts or organs of the
 body—viz., the lungs, liver, kidneys, stomach, intes-
 tines, etc.; but this must be left to more extended inves-
 tigation. What then, and where to be found, is the
 power that can again renew these incomplete and en-
 feebled functional forces? An abundantly and constantly
 increasing experience, embracing diseases of every kind
 and in every degree, enables us confidently and without
 fear of successful contradiction to point to the con-
 crete CURRENTS OF MAGNETISM, as dispensed by the "Wil-
 sonia" Garments, as the searching and potential agency
 by which disease is traced and discovered in the hidden
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 great joy and comfort of the patient at his final deliv-
 erance from sickness and suffering.

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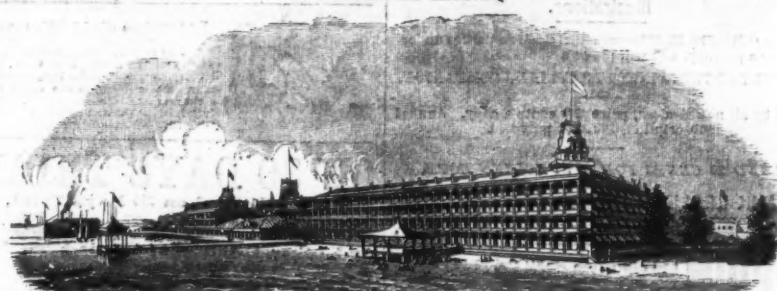
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